Railroads.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN & NORTHERN INDIANA / LAKE SHORE RAILROAD. [illegible]
ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD. [illegible]
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. [illegible]
RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD. [illegible]
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. [illegible]
THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD. 360 MILES DOUBLE TRACK. [illegible]
BUFFALO & LAKE HURON RAILWAY. [illegible]
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD. [illegible]
MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND GREAT WESTERN (CANADA) RAILWAY. [illegible]
FOR ROCKFORD, BELOIT, ... Chicago & Northwestern Railway [illegible]
GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD. [illegible]
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD. [illegible]
CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE. [illegible]

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Press & Tribune.

THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1860.

Campaign Biography of Abraham Lincoln.

We issue to-day a campaign biography of the Republican standard-bearer, in style so compact and so cheap that, with suitable effort on the part of clubs, canvassers and local committees, it may reach every voter in the Northwest before the campaign is over. It is a pamphlet of 32 pages, of close type, double columns, and in the style and shape of the campaign life of Col. Fremont, issued in 1856. It has been prepared with great care, by one of the editors of this paper, and it may be considered an entirely reliable and authentic narrative of the life of ABRAHAM LINCOLN,—embracing also the substance of his debates with Mr. Douglas in 1858, and a complete history of that remarkable campaign. It has been the purpose of the writer to make it *the* document of the times. A copy should be placed in the hands of every man in the Northwest who can read the English language. For the purpose of giving it the widest circulation we will furnish it at the following reduced rates:

Single copies ... 5 cents.
Per dozen ... 40 cents.
Per hundred ... $2 50
Per thousand ... $20 00

When ordered by mail, one cent each must be added for postage. Send in your orders. Address, Press and Tribune, Chicago, Illinois.

A SMALL BUSINESS.

The best efforts of the *Times* are being given, about these days, to the suppression or mutilation of telegraphic dispatches to the Associated Press, conveying political intelligence. This is particularly noticeable as regards New York politics. The *Times* has persistently suppressed all dispatches concerning the Hard Shell State Convention and the movements of Daniel S. Dickinson and his friends. Yesterday a dispatch came over the wires to the following effect:

"The meeting last evening in Union Square of *Fillmore and conservative men who are in favor of Lincoln and Hamlin* was very large and enthusiastic. Judge Wm. Mitchell presided. Speeches were made by Horace Greeley, Rufus Andrews and Daniel Williams, and letters were read from Roger S. Baldwin of Connecticut, Jas. O. Putnam of Chatauque county, Truman Smith and others. Resolutions endorsing Lincoln and Hamlin were passed unanimously."

The *Times* mutilated this dispatch in its yesterday's issue in a way to destroy its whole significance, by *omitting* the words printed in italics. We ask sensible persons if this is not very small business.

A word as to the *animus* which impels that sheet to suppress all political news from the Empire State. Finding that the plain and irresistible argument that every vote cast for Douglas is given practically to Breckinridge or old Jo. Lane is doing tremendous damage in Illinois, the *Times* finds it necessary to *hedge* with some argument or falsehood which shall stem the tide setting in from the Douglas ranks toward Lincoln. One would naturally suppose that Pennsylvania and Indiana would be selected as States which "cannot be carried for Lincoln," thus rendering his defeat certain. But it happens that both those States have an *October election*, which will tell a wonderful tale two weeks before the Presidential election. The States of Maine, Ohio and Iowa, also, have elections before the final result is ascertained. Therefore *they* must not be counted among those which "cannot be carried for Lincoln." New York, though notoriously Republican—though the Democracy there are divided—though all the Fillmore organs of 1856 are now supporting Lincoln and Hamlin—though wagers can be found on every street corner that the State will give Lincoln 30,000 majority—New York has no October election. Therefore it is taken up as the only chicken that can, by any possibility, be induced to fight in the emergency above indicated. This is the plain and simple explanation of the *Times's* dishonest suppression and mutilation of the public dispatches.

MR. EVERETT ON SLAVERY.

The record of Mr. Everett on the Slavery question, brought to light by the Richmond *Enquirer*, is decidedly the richest thing of the canvass. "What will he do with it?" or rather what will *they* do with *him?* will probably be the all-absorbing question among the Union-savers of the Brooks and Douglas school for the next fortnight. Read Everett's letter and the accompanying resolutions in another column.

Few, at the South, deny the power of Congress to pass laws for the protection of slave property in the Territories—*I certainly do not*.—[*Herschel V. Johnson*.

The *Times* has not yet published this extract from a speech delivered by its Squatter Sovereignty candidate for the Vice-Presidency; nor has it published that other extract from the same speech in which it is asserted that the capital of the country should own the labor of the country. Why will the *Times* keep its readers in ignorance of the reasons why they should vote for Mr. Johnson as a consistent representative of Squatter Sovereignty?

The Decoy Ducks in Cincinnati.

The Cincinnati papers contain a call for a Bell and Everett ratification meeting, signed by 900 persons. A Cincinnatian, who is familiar with almost every name on the call, pointed out to us the names of several dead men attached to it; also, the names of quite a number of original Republicans, and not a few Douglasites. The getters up of the decoy duck call went along the streets and copied many of the names from the signs. Most of those who signed the call or allowed their names to be appended to it, did so as an advertising dodge, for the purpose of drawing or retaining Southern trade. Southern merchants can now purchase goods from them without being assailed by the Breckinridge party for patronizing Republican commission men. There was no particular harm they thought in signing a call for an out-door, spread-eagle meeting. Doing that was one thing, and throwing away their votes on Bell or Douglas, for the benefit of Breckinridge and Joe Lane, is quite another thing.

Our Cincinnati friend assures us that nine out of every ten names appended to the call, are as certain to vote for Lincoln as they are to live until election day. But whatever they may do will not effect the result in the State a particle. In 1856 there were some 6,000 votes cast for Fillmore in Cincinnati, and 28,000 in the State; but Ohio went for Fremont by a large majority. A few hundred scattering votes for Bell this fall, is the utmost that can be pumped out of the movement by the most careful management and tender nursing on the part of the Douglasites. The thing is played out. Men are in earnest this year, and decoy ducks will not catch enough fowls to pay for spreading the nets.

Suppressing the Facts.

The Chicago *Times* still keeps the name of Herschell V. Johnson, the disunion, slave code candidate for Vice-President, at the head of its columns. What is worse, it does not yet venture to publish Mr. Johnson's opinions on Squatter Sovereignty and Congressional protection to Slavery in the Territories, as deliberately put on record by him, six weeks ago.

It has probably escaped the notice of the *Times* that Herschel V. Johnson, in a political speech in Philadelphia in 1856, endeavored to enforce the doctrine that "capital should own its laborers." Is that popular doctrine with the Douglas and Johnson men in the non-slaveholding States?

Will not the *Times* publish the recorded opinions of its slave code disunion candidate? How long will it continue to practice a swindle upon its readers?

SMALL POX.—We are authorized to say that the statement in the *Times* yesterday morning, that Dr. Powell was attending a case of small pox on Edina street, is without the remotest foundation in truth. Dr. Powell has seen but one case of small pox this summer, and that the case of the Irishman at the Court House.

The West Side Railroad Question.

The matter is still in vigorous agitation, the connection of the great railroad lines seeking union in the West Side Depot, the location of which, on the river south of Madison street, hinges on the securing the right of way.

Our own connection with this question commenced in our calling the attention of West Side residents to the proposed change in the original ordinance, which gave the roads all they asked in 1858, the right to cross the bridge streets by means of tunnels. The permission is now sought to lay the tracks over the streets at grade, the trains to pass through the alley a little more than a block west of the river.

This is only asked for one year, it is said, and the roads promise to give all guarantees that they will build these tunnels and lay their permanent track in that time. Now, as representing the public, we are like the public generally, in being shy of granting what we believe has no existence in history—a temporary franchise to a railroad company. We distrust the measure altogether. It is far easier to grant the right to lay tracks than to rescind that right, and after the right is rescinded or expires, the tracks still remain, and will remain despite the interposition of any of those who now volunteer in such a contingency to turn out and tear up the rails.

Let none of our citizens deceive themselves in this matter. The objection to passing down the river front at once and laying the tunnels at once, is not of a feather's weight with the Companies, or those who are aiding in this measure. It is *the value of the property* that must be injured and condemned, from which they shrink. The tunnels cannot be built, save at the tail of expensive injunction suits fought through all the courts.

Is this an easier undertaking for next year than now? Will the river front be any less valuable property in 1861, or in 1862 than in 1860? Nobody believes it. Not one of these gentlemen sees a point ahead where the burden will be lighter. They propose what some of them fondly believe a temporary measure, but others know, and no one shall convince us that these tracks when laid are not for all time. Will it be more difficult to get an extension from the Common Council next year, than it was last week to bring a matter equally final so near a consummation that precisely nothing but the lack of a quorum defeated it? We say final because a clear majority of the Aldermen were ready to vote for an ordinance which, if passed, would have virtually given the roads their tracks for all time. The entire legal profession of the city can construe nothing else from the terms.

For ourselves, we are unalterably opposed to railroad tracks traversed by six great companies passing down an alley less than three hundred feet from the river. We say unhesitatingly that the interested property owners in and out of the Common Council have no right to grant this even for one year—and once granted, it is for all time. The dock fronts will rise in value yearly, and purchase and adjustment of rights grow each year more difficult.

We are willing to meet the question squarely, and as a choice of evils urge what will be far less an evil to the West Side. Let the railroads come down Canal street. It is a wide and level street. Trains can be seen its entire distance. It is far enough from the river to relieve the public from the danger and inconvenience that must be perpetual to those who with restive horses find in front of them a railroad train and back of them an open bridge with a tug screaming in the gap. On Canal street the public can see the trains and no accident need occur.

Again, Canal street is to be a street of manufactories. There is the great Machine Shop of P. W. Gates & Co. There are Planing Mills, and Boiler Shops, &c., &c. To each of these the railroads can throw out their sidings, and under such an advantage, manufacturing establishments will spring up the whole length of Canal street.

Unless we are to have the tunnels, and of that the hope seems now very light, we know West Siders generally will prefer to have the trains on Canal street where they can be seen. But even there, tunnels might be built over the Canal street tracks at some of the streets. They do these things in England; it can be done here, and far less property be condemned and injured than nearer the river.

Let the public judge of this matter and not be misled. There is nothing behind that we have not stated. The roads now shrink from building the tunnels, as they see it will be done at an immense expense, both in the courts and at the hands of appraisers. Who believes, their tracks once laid, they will not yield to the same pressure, which indeed must, as we have shown, increase annually, and expend time and means in keeping their tracks as laid, rather than spend thousands of dollars in the Courts, and tens of thousands in arbitration, to open the way for building costly tunnels.

Let the roads come down Canal street; we urge it in the present aspect of matters as better for the West Division, and it is the growing sentiment of many with whom we have conversed.

Improvements at Lake Forest.

Our readers are already well acquainted with the plans and purposes of the founders of this beautiful town, situated on the Lake shore twenty-six miles north of the city, and accessible by all the trains on the Chicago and Milwaukee Railway. Under the energetic super intendence of Peter Page, Esq., improvements are steadily going forward. A large number of the gracefully winding streets have been graded or are now under contract to be completed at an early day. Among these we notice Deerpath, University, Westminster, Rosemary, Mayflower and Linden Avenues. Several bridges have been constructed over the ravines, and in a few months more under the direction of Mr. Page the splendid conceptions of Mr. Stevens, who laid out the town, will be readily appreciated by the most careless visitor.

Among the new buildings completed or in process of erection we remember that of H. M. Thompson, Esq., across the ravine from the Academy. His house is large and is arranged in fine taste, and the surrounding grounds are laid out with great care by Mr. Saunders of this city. The ravine north of the house is already worth a visit, and shows how high a degree of ornament these ravines can be made to receive. In a few years when his evergreens and shrubs have come to perfection, Mr. Thompson will have a most enchanting rural home.

Adjoining Mr. Thompson is the large, handsome residence of D. R. Holt, Esq. His grounds have not the natural advantage of a ravine, but he is laying them out beautifully, and a very few years will suffice to make his home most attractive and delightful.

Luther Rossiter, Esq., has, nestling among the venerable old oaks near the hotel, a handsome residence. His industry and good taste are surrounding it with fruits and flowers, and it will make a fine addition to the town.

At the corner of Rosemary and University avenues, H. G. Shumway, Esq., is building a fine Italian villa, and is improving his lot in capital style.

J. C. Wright, Esq., and Mr. Helm are improving their lots, and are expecting to build in a few months. C. R. Starkweather, Esq., has purchased the residence of W. M. Loughlin for $3,600. The lot is finely located and susceptible of high ornament, which Mr. S. has both the means and the taste to give it.

Parties are talking of building a warehouse and pier at the foot of University avenue, where there is said to be ten feet of water a boat's length from the shore. A few year's more of growth in the beautiful towns along the lake shore will doubtless warrant the building of a small steamer to run morning and evening between Chicago and Waukegan, touching at Lake View, Evanston, Wynetka, Highland Park and Lake Forest. What could be more delightful this hot weather than such a ride.

We must not omit to mention that the Primary Department of Lind University, under the instruction of Profs. Miller and Dickinson, and the Female Seminary of Rev. Dr. Dickinson and daughters, are both in a highly flourishing condition. The friends of Lake Forest and the educational institutions now in operation and hereafter to be located there, have abundant reason to rejoice in the success already attained, and in the high promise for future usefulness which their enterprise seems to warrant.

PATENTS.—The following patents were issued to Chicago inventors for the week ending July 10th, each bearing that date: Harry H. Evarts, of Chicago, Ill., assignor to himself and Phineas E. Merriview, of same place, for improved machine for sawing staves.

New Jersey.

The state and prospects of the canvass in New Jersey can hardly be more clearly exhibited than by the following list of the journals published in that State, with their political bearings in 1856, and again as they stand at present:

For Fremont ... 14
For Fillmore ... 6
For Buchanan ... 14

Besides the above there were eleven which remained neutral. At present the newspaper press is divided as follows:

For Lincoln ... 22
For Bell ... 2
For Douglas ... 10
For Breckinridge ... 4

There are several others hesitating between Douglas and Breckinridge.

These figures tell their own story. Of the six journal that supported Fillmore four now support Lincoln, one is neutral, and the other goes for Bell, while two others started as "American" since 1856 are now for Lincoln, who has to-day more New Jersey journals supporting him than those for Douglas, Breckinridge and Bell together. Several Republican papers from the start are edited by zealous supporters of Fillmore in '56.

Hancock County.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

CARTHAGE, Ill., July 16, 1860.

The Republicans of this (Hancock) county held their County Convention this day. Samuel Manning was nominated for the Legislature, John Warren for Circuit Clerk, Robert Lincoln (a cousin to Old Abe) for Sheriff, and James Moore for Coroner—all good and true men, and we intend to elect them. Respectfully yours,

ALEX. SYMPSON.

A UNION-SAVER'S RECORD.

Edward Everett's Views on Slavery.

The following facts will doubtless excite a thrill of astonishment throughout the country, and may possibly render it necessary to call another National Convention of the Union-Savers:

It seems that in 1837 the following resolves were adopted by the Massachusetts Legislature:

Resolved, That Congress has, by the Constitution, power to abolish slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and that there is nothing in the terms or circumstances of the acts of cession by Virginia and Maryland, or otherwise, enforcing any legal or moral restraints on its exercise.

Resolved, That Congress ought to take measures to effect the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

Resolved, That the rights of humanity, the claims of justice and the common good alike demand the suppression by Congress of the slave trade carried on in and through the District.

Resolved, That Congress has, by the Constitution, power to abolish Slavery in the Territories of the United States.

Resolved, That no new State should hereafter be admitted into the Union, whose constitution of government shall permit the existence of domestic Slavery therein.

Resolved, That Congress has, by the Constitution, power to abolish the traffic in slaves between the different States of the Union.

Resolved, That the exercise of this power is demanded by the principles of humanity and justice.

In 1839 the Hon. Nathaniel Borden of Massachusetts, propounded to Mr. Everett the following interrogatories:

1st. Are you in favor of the immediate abolition, by law, of Slavery in the District of Columbia, and of the slave traffic between the States of the Union?

2d. Are you opposed to the admission into the Union of any new State, the Constitution of which tolerates domestic slavery?

The following is Mr. Everett's reply:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24, 1839.

DEAR SIR: On Saturday last, I only received your letter of the 18th, propounding to me certain interrogatories, and earnestly requesting an answer.

You are aware that several resolves on the subject of these inquiries and their kindred topics, accompanied by a very able report, were introduced into the Senate of the Commonwealth year before last by a joint committee of the houses, of which the late lamented Mr. Alvord was Chairman. These resolves, after having been somewhat enlarged by amendment, were adopted by the Legislature. They appear to cover the whole ground of your two interrogatories. *Having respectfully co-operated in the passage of the resolves, concurring in the general report by which they were sustained, and in the powerful report of the Chairman of the Committee, I respond to both of your inquiries in the affirmative.* The first of the subjects embraced in your inquiry is the only one of the which came before Congress while I was a member. I voted in the negative on the motion to lay upon the table the petition of the American Anti-Slavery Society for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and on other motions of like character, introduced to stave off the consideration of this class of petitions.

I am, Dear Sir, very respectfully,
Your friend and servant,
EDWARD EVERETT.

To Hon. Nathaniel Borden.

These little reminiscences have been revived by the Richmond *Enquirer*, much to the grief of the "Union loving" supporters of the Bell-Everett ticket in Virginia.

Old Line Whigs in New York for Lincoln.

A mass meeting in favor of the election of Lincoln of several thousand Americans and Old Line Whigs who supported Fillmore in 1856, was held in Union Square, New York, on Monday evening last. It was presided over by Judge Mitchell, assisted by one hundred and fifty Vice Presidents, and thirty five Secretaries—all influential members of the late American party. Letters were read from James A. Putnam, Truman Smith, Rodger S. Baldwin, Willis Hall, E. L. Snow, and George R. Babcock, all urging the Old Clay Guard to support Lincoln and Hamlin. The meeting was addressed by Daniel Ullman, Rufus S. Andrews, Horace Greeley and others.

The N. Y. *Tribune* says of the meeting:

The meeting last evening of men who in 1856 supported Millard Fillmore, and now support Abraham Lincoln, was large and spirited. Many participated who would have voted for Bell and Everett had they been squarely supported, with a reasonable prospect of success, but who revolt at the idea of being drawn after the car of the head breaker of the Missouri Compromise, and thus thrust into the Democratic ranks. Three-fourths of those in our city who supported Mr. Fillmore in 1856, utterly refuse to vote for Douglas; most of them are already decidedly for Lincoln, and the rest are coming along.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were read by Mr. Alexander Spaulding, and adopted by the meeting:

WHEREAS, A Presidential election once more approaches, whereof the issue is already manifest; therefore,

Resolved, That the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency, now morally certain, will fitly close an era of prodigality, imbecility and sectional discord, and usher in the rule of integrity, economy and nationality, restoring the golden age of the Republic.

Resolved, That we call upon our citizens without distinction of party to rally around the standard of Lincoln and Hamlin in the full assurance that their election will insure renewed and most needed attention to the great industrial and commercial interests of the country, too long made the sport of faction and the plaything of reckless ambition.

Resolved, That we call upon the electors of our city and State to surround and sustain the administration of Abraham Lincoln with a Congress of able, experienced, discreet and incorruptible men, who will cordially and earnestly labor to restore the Era of Liberty, Honesty and National Prosperity.

Delaware.

Advices from well-informed sources in this State assure us that but two tickets for State Officers, Congress and Legislature, will probably be run in this State, termed respectively the "Democratic" and the "People's." The latter will be supported by both the Lincoln and Bell men, as the former will by Breckinridge and Douglas men. The two parties are very nearly equal in strength, but the People's party are quite confident of success. For President, four distinct tickets will be run, and the prospect of the Breckenridge men is best, as Douglas makes but a small inroad into the Democratic ranks, while the People's party is divided much more equally. The Republicans are a young, zealous, growing party, however, and the results of the October elections, added to their own resolute exertions, may yet give them the State. At all events, their day of triumph cannot be long postponed.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

DANGEROUS AFFRAY AT WHEELING.—Yesterday Deputy-Sheriff Scofield came in from Dunton Station, 22 miles from this city, in the town of Wheeling, having in custody one Stephen McEnough, arrested for dangerously—it is feared fatally—stabbing a laboring man named Brown, residing at that place.

The affair took place yesterday morning. It seems that McEnough on the night previous had a fracas with one Kelly, and meeting Brown, the next day, mistook him for the former. He at once made at him, and stabbed him several times with a clasp knife. The unfortunate man, it is feared, cannot survive.

McEnough was taken before Justice Milliken, and was committed in default of heavy bonds, for ten days, to await the result of Brown's injuries. On his way to jail, though his hands were tied, the prisoner suddenly overthrew the officer having him in charge, and made an effort to escape.

He is a thoroughly desperate fellow, and by some believed to be partially insane. He has but recently been released from jail here, where he has been confined to answer to a dangerous assault with an axe. He should be safely disposed of now.

THE CITY.

Auction Sales this Morning.

Furniture, Bedsteads, Carpets, &c., at No. 82 Lake street, by Gilbert & Sampson, Auctioneers.

Canvassers Wanted.

The Campaign Life of Lincoln will be issued from this office this afternoon. Newsboys and newsagents can do well by retailing this document. Tens of thousands of people will want to read it.

PROPERTY FOUND.—At the Armory may be found a quantity of female wearing apparel, found under the sidewalk on Franklin street.

CONTINUED.—The examination of young Rogers, the clerk in the Canal Office, arrested on a charge of embezzlement, stands continued to the 24th.

CREATING EXCHANGES.—The shipments of yesterday show the largest figure yet reached by corn this season, in 903,702 bushels, or nearly $100,000 worth of this staple.

ACCIDENT.—We learn that a few nights since a young girl sixteen years old was so badly burned at the City Hotel, by the upsetting of a camphene lamp, that the doctors give little hope of her recovery.

A BOGUS HIGHWAY ROBBERY CASE.—A German named Gewlrke was arrested yesterday on a charge of perjury in swearing out a warrant against one Wiseman sometime since, alleging that the other had assaulted and attempted to rob him.

☞ In the late reference to the visit of the Academy of Sciences to Lake Forest the name of Prof. J. H. Rauch was sadly bungled in the types, and made quite another matter. The Lecture on Botany on that occasion was delivered by Prof. Rauch.

THE ZOUAVES AT GOTHAM.—Our Chicago Zouaves are taking New York by storm. They are to drill in the Academy of Music, it will be seen by the dispatches. We see that in Cleveland, Rochester and Syracuse, companies have resolved to adopt the Zouave drill.

A CONSTABLE LEVIES ON A DRUG STORE.—Yesterday afternoon the "gallant grey" driven by Charley Tunnicliff, took the bits in its teeth and Charley in his buggy, and in one straight heat drove smack into the drug store, No. 60 North Clark street, creating a smashup and a mixture extraordinary.

PERSONAL.—Hon. A. R. Brown and Dr. L. W Jenness, Lowell, Mass.; Thomas Mathews and A. D. Bull, Florida; Chas. B. Hall and family, Boston; Hon. N. H. Purple, Peoria; Rev. E. Strode, Alabama; G. M. Strode, Tennessee, and D. Williams, Mississippi, are among the arrivals at the Briggs House.

☞ We would call especial attention to the great sale at auction of boots and shoes, commencing on Thursday evening, July 19th, at No. 163 Randolph street, under Metropolitan Hall. This is the fine retail stock of Mr. E. S. Wells, and will be sold without reserve, to close the concern.

"SOUNDING BRASS, &c."—Messrs. Root & Cady the enterprising music dealers in Larmon Block are at present finding an extensive department of their trade in Brass Instruments and band outfits. In this stirring campaign soon to be in full fervor, bands are to be held at a premium. The house referred to can, from an extensive stock, fill orders that will compete with any New York establishment.

STILL ALIVE.—Within a few days past has been chronicled the death of the little girl at Cottage Grove, injured by being struck by the shaft of a buggy. We are happy to be able to correct the statement. She is still living, and under Dr. Collins' care is doing well. The shaft struck her in the throat, inflicting a ghastly wound.

APPRAISAL POSTPONED.—The Commissioners appointed by the Court on the 6th inst., to condemn land and assess damages to property on the location of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, between Van Buren and Madison streets, met yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, and at the request of the Railroad Company, the Court adjourned over to the 15th August.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A YOUNG MAN FROM CHICAGO.—The St. Louis *Bulletin* of last Monday says: A young man named Barry, apparently about twenty-four years of age, dropped dead very suddenly Saturday afternoon, on the steps of the Custom House. He had recently arrived from Chicago, and was suffering with congestive chills. He had just obtained a permit to the Marine Hospital, and was walking up the steps when he fell dead. The deceased was a native of Ireland.

MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE FAIR.—The next exhibition of American manufactures and the mechanical arts, under the direction of the Chicago Mechanics' Institute, will be opened at the Wigwam on the 26th of August next, and continue throughout the first week in September. Prof. J. V. Z. Blaney has consented to deliver the opening address. The Board of Directors have so arranged the time of holding the exhibition, that contributors can place their articles on exhibition here, then at the Illinois State Fair immediately following, and afterwards at the St. Louis Fair, if they so desire.

EPISTLEOGRAPHY EXTRAORDINARY.—We coin a word to cover the enterprise of a small shopkeeper on Randolph street, who exposes in his window an autograph letter from himself to the public, in which he proffers and urges his services as a letter-writer. He says in his appeal, that he "guarantees" his letters "to start a parent's tear, establish the durability of a friend's affection, and awaken the full extacy of a lover's heart." Can any letter-writer promise more. An irreverent friend at our elbow, in reference to the first named pledge, asks, "Can he start a parent's *rhino?*" that being a star accomplishment with absent sons. All interested will do well to hunt up this Chicago scribe.

SUDDEN DECEASE.—In our last issue we announced the decease of James McIlroy, brother of Daniel McIlroy, formerly States Attorney. We since learn that death happened under the following circumstances:

Mr. McIlroy, as was his wont, went on Saturday to Carville to spend the Sabbath with some friends. He left them in good spirits, and in apparently good health, on Monday morning, to return to the city. He did not make his appearance here during the day, and his friends being alarmed, instituted a search, which resulted in finding his dead body on the Lake Shore near O'Neil's Brewery, on Tuesday morning.

Coroner James held an inquest upon the body of the deceased, and the verdict shows that he came to his death from disease of the heart. He was about fifty years of age and highly respected by a large circle of friends.

GRAND EXCURSION AND CONCERT.—The Excursion and Concert to Lake Forest will take place under the auspices of the 1st and 2d Universalist Societies of this city to-morrow. It is intended that nothing shall be omitted to make it attractive, pleasant and profitable to all those that avail themselves of the opportunity of having a pleasant ride, and spending a summer's day in the beautiful groves of Lake Forest. The Great Western Band have been engaged and will accompany the Excursion together with a quartette of our best vocal talent will give a Grand Concert at the grove during the day. Speeches will also be made by some of our leading men, whom it is expected will accompany the excursion. Families will provide themselves with such delicacies as they may wish for a good dinner, not forgetting to put in the wherewith to contribute to a general table to be spread in the grove. Eckhart will furnish ice cream for those who may wish it, together with cakes, fruit, confectionary, etc., etc. This will be one of the pleasantest excursions of the season, and to that end, all who may wish to pass a pleasant day on the shore of Lake Michigan are respectfully invited to be at the Milwaukee Depot at 8:45 A. M. precisely, "armed and equipped" as above. Tickets for the round trip fifty cents—children half price, for sale at the principal hotels, music stores, and at the depot on Friday morning. All aboard to-morrow morning for Lake Forest.

Ex-Alderman A. J. Wright, Esq., has very generously tendered to the ladies and children of St. Pauls Society the use of six of his nice carriages to take them to the depot (those that are not able to walk) will be at the church at 8 o'clock precisely to-morrow morning.

"A Proposed Indignation Meeting."

A strong feeling of indignation pervades our whole community, irrespective of parties, at the criminal recklessness of the course pursued by the *Snarleyyow* of the Chicago *Times*, in filling that sheet with lying and infamous assertions relative to the presence of the Small Pox in this city. It has day after day howled the same charges, which have again and again been corrected.

It persists that we are in the midst of a "*frightful epidemic*," that the disease is "spreading with fearful rapidity," and almost daily connects the name of some respectable physician with the rumor. This it has done for the past fortnight or more. Its last infamy was to announce yesterday that Dr. Powell had informed him that he was attending a small pox patient in Edina Place. Dr. Powell assures us that he has recently seen neither the Small Pox nor *Snarleyyow*.

Now what is the effect of this. Our merchants, our hotel keepers are finding the *Times* everywhere quoted in evidences against the sanitary condition of our city. Persons from abroad are being inspired with a fear of visiting our city, and all this that the petty political spite of the *Times* may find vent.

There was talk last evening of an indignation meeting of our business public. It may yet be well to hold one, if such be necessary to assure the community abroad that Chicago was never safer to visit than now. That only a few scattered cases of small-pox, not more than are usual in a city of our population, are to be found here.

Yet this is characteristic of the Chicago *Times*. Its files for years abound in slanders on our city. It has attacked our city credit, it has laid deliberate schemes to the injury of the same, and then exultingly heralded the protest of city orders, and the seizure of city property under execution. It has never been otherwise than the defamer of Chicago.

It seems recently to have passed all previous bounds. It certainly has got far away from the sympathy of its customary supporters, and men of all parties are loud in their denunciations of a sheet that has wilfully and falsely circulated these infamous and dangerous rumors.

An Instance of Gratitude.

One of our physicians in his office the other morning received a visit from an Irishman, huge and burly in form, in whose countenance a single eye did the duty of two. The visitor said he was soon to be married, or rather about to propose such a measure, and deemed he would the look the better with the empty socket filled with a glass eye. In a city like ours this is easily done, and from a neigboring Lake street drug house he was fitted with the very fellow of his natural optic in size and color.

When the eye was inserted, the physician handed his patient a small mirror. One glance was enough. He leaped from his seat and taking the doctor in his arms actually kissed him, and then literally danced round the room in the excess of his joy. He paid the fee and departed. Some hours later, or just at nightfall, the doctor was conscious of an army of heavy shod feet tramping down the vestibule that led to his office. The door opened and in rushed the patient of the morning, one eye dancing with delight and "just a drop of drink," the other staring and stolid as glass eyes will until they can be made more emotional.

After him came five other Irishmen all "blind ov an eye." There was a sailor with a green patch, a lame pea-nut pedler, a stone mason in his limed suit, whose eye a chip of stone had destroyed, and two others, all Irish, all one-eyed and all evidently fresh from some place where they had drank freely to their optical bereavements.

It was a Celtic version of the old story of the dog, whose broken leg the good surgeon set, "Now, doctor, these byes, do you see, have divil an eye apace, except one. Do the clane thing by 'em as ye did by me and sowl ov me, but I'll see ye paid," and he drew out a well filled wallet. Dr. —— had learned from his patient in the morning that he was a well to do farmer in Iowa, and he was able to pay for this generous "treating" of one-eyed friends, but evidently the crowd were not then in a favorable condition for glass eyes, and were dismissed until morning. The Iowa man's gratitude probably cooled over night, as he made no re-appearance, and there are still only five eyes in his little party.

The Eclipse.

The great eclipse of the sun yesterday, in Chicago, in the light of an exhibition merely, was a failure. The drop curtain didn't rise, and Old Sol and the gentle Luna did their kissing unobserved behind the scenes. There is no ground for the rumor that there was a postponement on account of the weather. The eclipse came off duly as per programme.

There was of course a dead loss here in Chicago to all holders of smoked glass and the newly invented *Lunes*, which optical instrument, being simply a pair of cheap spectacles smoked, have fallen a dead drug on this market.

The eclipse has passed, and for those who didn't see it, all that remains to be done is to make the best of it, and wait for the next time, though this implies a liberal amount of patience, since the baby of to-day will, ere that eclipse come round again, equal in age that marine object of female affection in the poem:

"My love he is a sailyour boy, will nineteen years old."

Nineteen years hence will bring us to 1879. Look back to 1841 and tell us, "man of age," or even you, madam, that it will be very long in coming. We advise everybody to wait, or, as Mr. E. Anchises once remarked to his boat club, damp and dripping from encounter with rough weather outside—"*Servate vos.*" Don't throw yourselves away because you missed seeing the great eclipse.

Let us hope it wasn't cloudy at Great Slave Lake, among the hyperboreans, where we trust our excellent young townsman, Rob. Kennicott, exulted in a clear and unadulterated obscuration, not born of, neither partaking of, earthly fogs and mists. And at Cape Chidley, where our scientific expedition were sent for the express purpose of observing this eclipse, it is to be hoped that they rose early in the morning and got a glorious view of the spectacle.

As it was, the dull grey of our cloudy morning was made a few shades darker, and that was all there was of it. It was an eclipse of an eclipse. The mists *vs.* the great luminaries of night and day, and assuredly the mists had it, and it was their seeming victory. But the eclipse came off, nevertheless. If the thermometer did not range at ninety-two or thereabouts, there is a fine moral deduction we would draw from this, but in this warm weather it may as well be where the clergymen often put "the second and sixth verses"—*omitted*.

THE MACKINAC MURDERER FULLY IDENTIFIED.—Our readers will remember that a few days since, among the convicts at the City Bridewell was found a man named Murphy, believed by officer Cummings to be identified as a man who committed a murder on the steamer Globe, at Mackinac, nine years ago. Since that article appeared, the Deputy Sheriff of Detroit has arrived here, and fully identified Murphy as the murderer. He took him to Michigan for his trial on Friday last.

In relation to this same affair, we print the following letter, received by Justice Akin:

BRANTFORD, C. W. July 14, 1860.

DEAR SIR:—I saw an article in one of our Canada papers, copied from a Chicago paper, respecting a murder committed on board of the steamer Globe, some nine years since, by a man by the name of Murphy, on Mr. Robinson, First Engineer of the boat. I am very proud that you have caught him, for I was Second Engineer at the time it was done. Mr. Cummings was Third at the time, and received a stab, but it was after Murphy stabbed Mr. Robinson. All this happened at Mackinac, while we were on our downward trip from Chicago. Hoping that he will receive his just deserts for doing such a crime, I remain, Yours, &c.

WM. H. SUTTON.

ANOTHER DISHONEST EMPLOYEE.—Our readers will remember the statement published during Convention week that a young man named Hunt, a clerk in a Lake street dry goods house, claimed that in the Wigwam his pocket was picked of about $50. The story was discredited by those who had the best right to know.

The same young man, however, comes up again in a most unmistakable manner. He left the city not long since, buying a ticket for Adrian, taking with him three large and very heavy trunks. On the way he stole a through ticket from the hat of an old man. Conductor Whiting ferreted out the rascality and Hunt is now in arrest at Adrian. The dry goods dealers, his late employers here, have been sent for to go down and identify the contents of the three trunks, believed to be chiefly stolen property.

The Zouaves in New York.

The New York papers continue to give copious notices of the Chicago Zouaves, who are winning golden opinions from the Gothamites. On Monday last the company gave an exhibition drill in Madison Square in the presence of from 15,000 to 20,000 admiring spectators. We quote from the *Tribune*:

The evolutions of the Zouaves began at once, and were continued, with an intermission, for about two hours. The manual of arms was executed on the main road of the square, and here also were made the majority of the company movements. The oblique movements, in company, covered the entire northern section of space, and the skirmishing, with which the exhibition ended, was confined to no particular point, but led the men all over the ground. Madison Square is well adapted to the purposes of drill, and compares with much similarity of size, to one of the fields used by the corps at home, although the surface of the latter is far more irregular. The natural obstructions of the park totally failed of effect. The only real impediments were the benches and the people, both of which at certain moments hindered the progress of the soldiers.

Defiling up the grand avenue, the Company formed in position, each movement, accomplished as if by the touch of a mainspring, filling the audience with astonishment, and manipulated their arms in every prescribed way. The mimic loading of the guns was as methodical and sympathetic as that of common troops is irregular. The ramrods rose and fell with metallic rythm, and the attitude assumed when they had been restored to their places was as picturesque as any of all the beautiful postures of the Zouaves. The weapons seemed inspired with the same grace which animated the soldiers' limbs, and never disturbed each other's symmetry. The intermittent shoulder firing was illustrated with exquisite precision, the attachment of the bayonets was almost as exact, and each command was fulfilled before it had fairly left the lips of Colonel Ellsworth. The successive evolutions were hailed with enthusiasm by the crowd, whose plaudits broke along the line as at a race course. The oblique movements in company are exceedingly difficult, demanding unerring exactness of step and the utmost agility. They were accomplished with entire success.

At this point a violent rain storm set in, the crowd dispersed in every direction, and the Zouaves enveloping themselves in their red blankets, quietly awaited the cessation of the rain. The *Tribune* says:

Inured to all sorts of exposure and fatigue, it was not to be expected that a Summer shower would give the gallant fellows serious discomfort, and they awaited the end with calm hearts under the trees, responding to the final summons, "Fall in line!" with cheerful alacrity, and going through the skirmishes that closed the drill, with an ardor that the contents of many clouds could not have dampened. These evolutions were, for the general observer, most attractive and extraordinary of all. No professional agilist could surpass the promptness, precision, and hardihood of the advance and retreat. The prone movement elicited a shout of admiration from the spectators, and the pyramidal movement the same. Many of the wonderful gymnastic exploits are still held in reserve; the exhibition closed before the heavy exercise had begun. A large crowd, unterrified by the storm, cheered the corps as they filed away, with music, from the square into Broadway, bearing no other marks of their exertion than those which the rain and moist soil had attached to their garments.

Several invitations from citizens have reached the commanding officer of the Cadets to drill the corps in some public building, as the Academy of Music. It is urged by these correspondents that the Theater would afford a fine stage for their peculiar display, and that the sum realized from the sale of tickets would be a valuable addition to the not overflowing exchequer of the company, while it would be cheerfully disbursed by hundreds of people for the perfect gratification of their interest in the Zouaves. It is the desire of those having charge of the affairs of the corps to avoid all display that would savor of speculation. Their resources are ample for their contemplated tour. Yet, at the solicitation in suitable form of respectable citizens, they are willing to appear at the Academy of Music. They will, however, take no steps in the matter.

The Directors of the steamer Great Eastern have tendered an invitation to the Zouaves to visit the vessel, and they will comply to-morrow (Wednesday) morning at 9 o'clock. The opportunity thus afforded to enjoy two of the "sensations" of the metropolis at the same time will probably be embraced by hundreds of citizens and strangers sojourning here.

An unpleasant rumor has been lodged in civil circles, and takes full wing among the rival regiments of the Sixth, that the hospitalities extended to the Zouaves are comparatively cold and feeble; that the attention shown them is not in proportion to the deserts of the corps; and that the jealousy of the new and popular movement which the Chicago Cadets so brilliantly inaugurate in this country, shared by the old soldiers, subdues the enthusiasm the natural outflow of which would vent through the channels of handsome entertainment. However well founded these intimations may be as to the conduct of the Regiment, no shadow can be cast upon the hospitality of Company H, of which Captain Schwartz is chief.

Company H entertained the guests with a dinner at the Lafarge House last evening, at which about one hundred and fifty persons were present. The hour was given away in the sacred rite of martial fellowship. Captain Schwartz made a speech. He conceded the palm of superiority and discipline to the Chicago over the New York troops, and bestowed upon them as many compliments as sweet as the confections that were rolled under the company's tongue. Col. Ellsworth disclaimed any intention of desiring palm, and reciprocated sugar.

Thus having settled it without a resort to arms, the soldiers went to Niblo's Garden, wherein they strolled, and, although they might not be Tommies, attracted not a few bright glances. Flags were suspended in beautiful folds over the entrance to the parquet.

The Children of the Poor.

Too many parents justify themselves in the neglect of the commonest rules of health, in the care of their little ones, on the plea that the children of the poor thrive in the mud of alleys, and in the gutters, utterly destitute of attention. One cold raw day, last February, we met on one of our principal streets, a citizen warmly wrapped in thick winter clothing, and leading his little three year old, whose little bare knees, blue with cold, were exposed between stocking and pantalett. And this ridiculous and criminal recklessness in the dress of young children is too common to excite comment, and always finds a defence in the plea drawn falsely from the children of the poor. In the *Medical Investigator* for July, Dr. N. F. Cooke, of this city, exposes the fallacy, as follows:

We are every day told that the children of the lower classes flourish under all sorts of imprudence and exposure, and are triumphantly asked if these are not proverbially healthy and strong, as if this were true! The mortality among them is frightfully great. As a rule, only the strongest constitutions survive the dentition process, and many even of these barely escape. Whole families of children are swept away, while you, my fine lady, see only the survivors rollicking in the mud and dust and escaping disease as narrowly as they avoid your carriage wheels. Besides, this very habituation to the open air and exercise, though not under the favorable circumstances of dress, etc., that we would recommend for your children, is so far beneficial and invigorating that it counteracts many adverse circumstances that would otherwise prove fatal. Imitate the poor, therefore, on their wisdom, but avoid their folly.

SURE TO BE DELIGHTFUL.—We say this of the excursion of St. John's (P. E.) Church. This morning they go to Clark Station, a beautiful spot, just one hour's ride, on the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Railroad. Those who want a day's recreation, and who are fond of fishing or boating, or who would prefer a ramble in the woods, should be on hand at the Depot, corner of Van Buren and Canal streets, at 8½ A. M. to-morrow morning. Fare 50c; children half price.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.—Our Chicago residents are beginning to appreciate the noble summer haunt offered in a short run of the good steamer Lady Elgin. She cleared yesterday for Mackinac and Lake Superior with over one hundred cabin passengers on this voyage of comfort and pleasure.

CAUTION TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS.—The Bloomington *Pantagraph* says: D. W. C. Dean, after spending ten days at the Niccolls House, left in one of the night trains and forgot to pay his bill. From appearances (a large cheap trunk filled with old newspapers and old clothes), Mr. Dean is probably in the habit of such forgetfulness. Hotel keepers will do well to watch him. Said Dean has a genteel address, light complexion, with whiskers and moustache, hair very short. He is probably in St. Louis or Chicago, though his home is said to be in New York. His success has depended somewhat upon his respectable connections living in town.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn street and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be well done and at prices to suit the times.

☞ Just received, the finest stock of Imported Segars ever brought to this market, at Oakley's, Kingsbury Block. jy10-12t

☞ Miller's Hair Invigorator—the best in use. S. T. Hinckley, agent, 303 State street. je20-3m.

DIED.

On Tuesday, the 17th inst., of Disease of the Heart, L. MARLOW GOODALE, in the 8th year of his age. Funeral from the residence of his brother, 181 South Jefferson street, to-day (19th) at one o'clock.

☞ Ann Arbor, Mich., papers please copy.

New Advertisements.

☞ C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 82 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the North West.

WANTED—A purchaser for a complete and well stocked Drug Store, in a first rate location and doing a good business. Very liberal terms will be given. Or will be exchanged for other good personal property in part. Address "C. L.," Press and Tribune Office. jy19a3t

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Two men and a boy, 14 to 16 years old. Inquire at 16 River street, or at 337 West Adams street. jy19d2t

FOR SALE.—Michigan Avenue Lot for sale Cheap. Very Cheap for Cash. A Lot fronting east on Michigan avenue, [illegible] JAS. BOVEY, Broker, Room No. 4 M. E. Church Block, or P. O. Box 434. jy19a2t

TO RENT—A very desirable House and Lot in Evanston, recently occupied by Rev. P. Judson will rent cheap to a good responsible tenant. Inquire of L. CLIFFORD, Esq., in Evanston, or of Messrs. G. DOWNS & CO., 150 Lake street. jy17-c763-1w

$20 REWARD.—Lost, a Diamond Pin with a single setting; supposed to have been lost [illegible]. The finder, by leaving it at 118 [illegible] street, will receive the above reward. jy19a2t

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—The subscriber will, during the remainder of July and the month of August, close his Merchant Tailoring Establishment at ½ past 6 o'clock. GEORGE WOYWAND, Merchant Tailor, 46 Clark street. jy19 c744-2t

$10,000—At Auction—$10,000
A FINE STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES —AT— 163 RANDOLPH STREET, (Under Metropolitan Hall.)
SALE TO COMMENCE ON THURSDAY EVENING, July 19th. [jy19 c763-3t]

LINCOLN AND HAMLIN BADGES. Badges on Satin, assorted Colors, With engraved Likeness of Lincoln. Price 10 cents single ... 75 cents per dozen, $5.00 per hundred. For sale by W. B. KEEN, Wholesale Bookseller and Stationer, 148 Lake street, Chicago. jy19

DOUGLAS AND JOHNSON BADGES. Badges on Satin, Assorted Colors. With engraved Likeness of Douglas. Price, 10 cents single ... 75 cents per dozen, $5.00 per hundred. For sale by W. B. KEEN, Wholesale Bookseller and Stationer, 148 Lake street, Chicago. jy19

SEWING MACHINE AGENTS. Wanted in every County throughout the Western States to sell Young's Improved $30 Sewing Machine. These Machines are adapted to all varieties of work, Family Sewing, Tailoring and Boot and Shoe Making [illegible] Address WM. B. YOUNG & CO., Manufacturers, Chicago, Ill. CHICAGO SALESROOM, 132 LAKE STREET.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE OF NEW YORK. Cash Capital and Surplus ... $275,000. Seventy-five per cent of the net profits divided annually to Insurers. STANDARD FIRE INS. CO. Of New York. Cash Capital ... $200,000. Insure also in [illegible] FIRE INS. CO., of London. Capital ... [illegible]. EAGLE & ALBION LIFE INS. CO. Of London. Capital ... [illegible]. Will insure Merchandise, Household Furniture, Buildings, Grain in Store in Elevators, &c. L. S. ALEXANDER, Agent, 180 South Water street. [illegible]

WIDE AWAKE CLUBS, BRASS BANDS, &C., WILL FIND AT ROOT & CADY'S MUSIC STORE, 95 Clark Street, Chicago, The largest and best assortment of Piston Valve Saxhorns, Rotary Valve Saxhorns, Cornets, Drums, Cymbals, Fifes, &c., &c., west of New York. ROOT & CADY have made such arrangements with manufacturers that they sell for cash the BEST BRASS INSTRUMENTS, Fully warranted, cheaper than the same article can be bought in New York. Send for their Price List and see. jy19 c766 3t

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MARINE BANK OF CHICAGO, Located at Chicago, Illinois, as they existed on the first Monday of July, A. D., 1860. [Table of liabilities and resources illegible.] STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, SS.—We, Hugh T. Dickey, Vice President, and B. F. Carver, Cashier, [illegible] HUGH T. DICKEY, President. B. F. CARVER, Cashier. Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 18th day of July, 1860. EUGENE C. LONG, Notary Public.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, S.S.—Circuit Court of Cook County—In Chancery. [illegible] For Partition and Assessment of Dower. Public notice is hereby given that [illegible] L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery of Cook County. Chicago, July 18th, 1860.

UNION HALL, Saratoga Springs, New York. This well known Hotel, pleasantly located on the west side of Broadway, [illegible] OPENS FOR VISITORS June 15th, for the Season. [illegible] PUTNAM & PAINE, Proprietors.

SEARCH THE COUNTRY through and where will you find a Machinist who has not been troubled to obtain a good Oil for lubricating his machines, such as JOURNALS, CYLINDERS, SMALL COGS and FINE MACHINERY in general. Those who desire an Oil which will not Gum, at a moderate price, will be suited if they inquire for "Fine Spindle Machinery Oil," AT THE LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM, 122 Clark street, between Madison and Washington. CHAS. L. NOBLE, Manager.

Wanted.

WANTED—A Wet Nurse. Apply to Dr. COOKE'S, 237 Indiana, corner Dearborn streets. jy19a1t

AGENTS WANTED in every COUNTY for the sale of Political Portraits, Transparencies, &c., for all parties. Liberal inducements offered. E. F. HOLLOWAY, City Hotel. jy17a3t

WANTED—A convenient dwelling house and lot on Wabash or Michigan avenue, North of Twelfth street, for which payment will be made partly in cash and partly in superior farming lands. Address box 143 post office.

WANTED—A Furnished House. THE ADVERTISER wishes to rent A SMALL HOUSE, FURNISHED, Containing about six or eight rooms, with gas, water, &c. A location in the South Division preferred. Address "Furnished House," this office.

WANTED—To exchange, a good Livery Stock, consisting of Carriages, Buggies, Harnesses, &c., for a small improved Farm within forty or fifty miles of Chicago, or a good House and Lot in Chicago, South Side preferred. Address WALTER SHERMAN, Box 369, or call at 79 Randolph street, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents Wanted.—20 active Agents wanted through Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa and Wisconsin, to sell new and saleable articles [illegible] Address with stamp, GARRISON & CO., Post Office Box 3871, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY. Wanted for service on our Frontiers, young, able-bodied men of good character, to whom will be given good pay, board, clothing and medical attendance. Also, Musicians for the third Infantry Band. Pay ranging from $11 to $22 per Month, ACCORDING TO MERIT. Recruiting Rendezvous at 158 South Clark street, Chicago. J. D. O'CONNELL, Lieut. 3d Infantry.

For Sale.

FOR SALE CHEAP OR IN EXCHANGE for a Piano. A fine family Horse and Carriage will be exchanged for a Piano. The horse perfectly sound, kind gentle, can be driven by a lady. Address "J. W." box 146 Chicago P. O.

FOR SALE.—Get up in the world. EVERY ONE WANTS A LADDER. I have on hand a lot of first quality LADDERS of Eastern Manufacture, made from best of New York Spruce Timber. [illegible] T. M. HUBBARD, 113 Kinzie street, Chicago.

TO BUTCHERS.—I offer to sell my butchering establishment, containing a market, smoke house, ice room, slaughter house, fat room, yards, horses, wagons, steam chopper, &c., done the best business in the place. Address box 113 Galesburg, Knox county Illinois.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A first-class residence with three acres of land, in Wright's Grove, near the Northern city limits. Inquire of HOSMER & PECK, No. 3 Masonic Temple.

DISTILLERY FOR SALE.—The large and extensive Distillery, situate at Quincy, on the Mississippi River, and known as Schell's Distillery. This is one of the most perfect and complete establishments in the West. GOOD City or Farming Property or Merchandise will be taken in part payment. R. W. THOMAS, corner of Wells and Randolph streets.

COMO MILLS FOR SALE.—The above property, situated in Como, Whiteside County, Illinois, is offered for sale on easy terms, in consequence of the decease of one of the partners. The Mill is on the banks of the Rock River, [illegible]. Its power is supplied by the Elk Horn Creek, A Never Failing Stream. [illegible]

FLOURING MILL FOR SALE! PEORIA, ILLINOIS. [illegible] PEORIA CITY FLOUR MILLS, Peoria, Illinois. Where the Patent Burrs may be seen at work.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—A Steam Flouring Mill in Fulton City, Whiteside County, Illinois. [illegible] BEST ARRANGED AND MOST CONVENIENT [illegible] JOHN BRADFORD, 59 Walnut street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

STEAM FLOURING MILL For Sale at a Bargain! ON EASTERN ACCOUNT. [illegible]

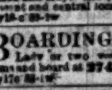
HANNIBAL CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN. I offer for sale at a Great Bargain, my Hotel property, known as the "TONCRAY HOUSE," [illegible] JNO. G. TONCRAY.

DAIRY FARMS FOR SALE, Within 20 Miles of Chicago. THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY have 20,000 acres of high, rolling Prairie Land, [illegible] LAND DEPARTMENT, I. C. R. R. Central Depot, Chicago.

To Rent.

TO RENT.—The Store now occupied by us, 49 South Water street, corner Wabash avenue. Possession given September 1st. Also, Store No. 47 South Water street. Apply to M. LAFLIN & G. H. & L. LAFLIN.

TO RENT, FOR SALE, AND TO LOAN. [illegible] E. H. CUMMINGS, Removed to 42 Clark street.


NEW AND SECOND HAND Pianos for sale low. Pianos and Melodeons to Rent. [illegible] 112 Lake street—near Clark.

Boarding.

BOARDING—An unfurnished room, with board, to let at a moderate rate for a gentleman and lady. Also, a few day boarders wanted in the pleasant and central locality, 71 Wabash avenue.

BOARDING.—A Gentleman and Lady or two young Gentlemen can find pleasant rooms and board at 274 Indiana street, north side.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, can have a fine large, airy room with board in a private family by addressing "BOARD," at this office.

BOARDING—A nice front room and a suite of rooms for two gentlemen and wives, [illegible]

BOARDING.—Two front rooms with or without furniture, to rent with board, [illegible]

BOARDING.—157 State street.—Two or three single gentlemen, or gentlemen and wife can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms at reasonable terms.

Lost.

LOST.—On Sunday, in the Reading Room of the Tremont House, or between the Tremont House and Briggs House, or elsewhere, [illegible]

BLAKE'S MUSQUITO BAR, THE CHEAPEST AND CUTEST THING OUT. CALL AND SEE IT. [illegible] 159 Washington st., Chicago.

MONEY TO LOAN 10 per Cent. for Five Years. [illegible] S. F. DOWNING & CO.

MONEY TO LOAN.—For one Two or Five Years, at low rates. [illegible]

PRESS AND TRIBUNE ADVERTISING SCHEDULE. The following are the rates of advertising in the DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE: [illegible]

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers, 82 Lake street. FURNITURE, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, Office Safes, &c., AT AUCTION. On THURSDAY, July 19th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our salesrooms, No. 82 Lake street, [illegible] PARLOR, DININGROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE. [illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

H. F. BAKER, GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT. [illegible] JAMES R. MARSHALL, Salesman. No. 32 Dearborn street.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 46, 48 & 50 DEARBORN STREET, Directly opposite the Tremont House.

Amusements.

KINGSBURY HALL—FOR ONE WEEK ONLY! Commencing SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 14th. The Celebrated Original and Only Woods' Minstrels! SYLVESTER BLEEKER ... MANAGER. From 444 Broadway, and Wood's Marble Temple of Minstrelsy, 561 and 563 Broadway, New York, Where they have been seated FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS, during which time their BRILLIANT ENTERTAINMENTS, [illegible] SOUTHERN LIFE AND SCENERY Have elicited the applause and admiration of the ELITE AND FASHION OF THE GREAT METROPOLIS OF THE UNION. ☞ Tickets 25 Cents—Reserved Seats 50 Cents. [illegible] FRANK EDWARDS, Agent.

General Notices.

NOTICE.—The firm of HAYWARD BROS. & CO., Is this day dissolved by mutual consent. [illegible] FLINT HAYWARD, WM. COKER, A. J. HAYWARD. Chicago, June 11th, 1860. [illegible]

I HEREBY NOTIFY ALL PARTIES [illegible]

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO H. N. Parsons [illegible] E. AIKEN, Assignee of H. N. Parsons.

TO REAL ESTATE MEN AND OTHERS.—[illegible] Address "G." P. O. Box 4334.

IMPORTANT TO GRAIN BUYERS.—[illegible]

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC. [illegible]

NOTICE is hereby given to the [illegible]

VISIT OF PRINCE OF WALES, AND CELEBRATION AT MONTREAL. [illegible]

FOR PIKE'S PEAK.—The undersigned are prepared to offer for sale a newly invented QUARTZ PULVERIZER [illegible] DeBOIS & AUSTIN.

$10,000.—Boots and Shoes, FURNITURE AND CLOTHING, To the amount of Ten Thousand Dollars! Will be Exchanged for GOOD MORTGAGES. [illegible]

INSURANCE. Fire, Marine and Life. SPRINGFIELD F. & M. INS. CO., OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS. MASSASOIT FIRE INS. CO., OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS. HOPE FIRE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK. HANOVER FIRE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK. KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK. CARLILE BOYD, T. O. VAN BUREN, Agents. No. 3 Dole's Building, cor. South Water and Clark streets.

GREAT VICTORIA BRIDGE OPEN. [illegible] RIVER ST. LAWRENCE [illegible] Grand Trunk Railway OF CANADA. [illegible] ONE MANAGEMENT FROM DETROIT, MICH., TO PORTLAND, ME. [illegible] ONE CHANGE OF CARS [illegible] Chicago and Liverpool. [illegible]

UNITED STATES MAIL.—Only Weekly Line to CORK, LIVERPOOL, [illegible] Ocean Steamship Company's [illegible]

Press & Tribune.

THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1860

IS DOUGLAS A CATHOLIC?

The Chicago *Herald* undertakes the job that the *Times* declines; not in obedience to the line which says that "fools rush in where angels fear to tread," but in accordance with a self-imposed duty of acting as the tender of the Jesuit organ. The *Herald* denies our accusation that Mr. Douglas' "coffers had been invaded and a sum that freedom might have asked in vain given therefrom" in aid of the Pope. We beg the *Herald* to understand that it knows not what it is talking about; and that its denial amounts to nothing. When it is older it will be wiser. Until then it is in vain that we point out the company into which it has fallen? While it is getting its growth in wisdom, can it answer the question—Is Douglas a Catholic? If not, why do the priests, bishops, laymen and journals of the Catholic Church support him without exception? What have *they* to gain by his triumph? Who in the event of Douglas' election is to be the keeper of the conscience of the King, have the ear of royalty, the backstairs approach, the dispensing of the priestly patronage?

NEW YORK.

The utter tom-foolery and absurdity of the Chicago *Times'* gasconade in relation to the vote of New York will injure no one but its political friends, and only those who are simple enough to risk their money on the *Times'* predictions, which, by the way, can be compared to nothing so well as the promises in a Mexican proclamation. New York is sure to go for LINCOLN, against all possible combinations and efforts of his opponents—Bell men, Douglasites, and Breckinridgeites—as the day of election is sure to come. He will carry the State by a clear majority over all, and a plurality over Douglas of not less than one hundred thousand votes. And here are the reasons for the assertion. If the Democracy remain disunited, Breck and Lane will get 80,000 to 100,000 votes. If the two factions consolidate, Douglas' honest supporters will see that the only effect, if they succeed, will be to increase Breckinridge's chances by throwing the election into the House, and enough of them will disagree to any result of that kind to destroy the expected results of the trade. If the Douglasites attempt, which is the present policy, to make a coalition with the Know-Nothing squad represented by Ras. Brooks and that gang, the Irish will bolt and go over to the Nationals. So, in what way soever the matter is turned over LINCOLN comes out on top. Carry New York for Douglas! Why not be less impudent and claim Vermont?

A DOUGLAS MOVEMENT.

We are to have a Bell movement in Illinois. The advice of the New York *Express* (Douglas organ) and the little army of ancient gentlemen in periwigs, breeches and buckles, whom that delectable journal has induced to write out here in Bell-Everett's behalf, has been accepted. On Tuesday the dead-level of our political affairs was disturbed by the initiatory proceedings. As many as twenty seven men—most of them were Douglasites in disguise—met in this city on that day, and with solemn faces gathered together in an obscure corner of the West Division, apart from the influence of Republicans and the wickedness of this world, and went through their lugubrious farce. They were marshalled by Dr. L. D. Boone, who is the Pecksniff of the party, and that veteran Bardolph of the organization, Buckner S. Morris, of whom more anon.

We do not deem it important to inquire what they did, nor how their doings were done. The report is in that veracious sheet, the *Times*, where it may be read by all whose taste leads to an examination of the curious, the musty and the antique. We may mention, however, that they had not harmony even in that small squad. When John Wilson, the old Commissioner of the General Land Office, *par excellence* the head, front and brains of the American party in the Northwest, told them, in a speech of rare pith and power, that the effect of a Bell [illegible] would be to aid the Little Squatter, and that *that* could not be done without a sacrifice of honesty and patriotism, he was unceremoniously degraded from his position as Chairman of the Executive Committee, and politely invited to leave the premises, inasmuch as his straight-forwardness and plain speaking did not harmonise with the spirit which dictated the gathering. This, and the determination to hold a State Convention, at Decatur on the 16th of August, for the nomination of a State and Electoral ticket, was the sum of the proceedings. The Convention adjourned, and the members thereof left the hall with a quiet chuckle over their cunning which they imagine has set a trap into which many a spoony and green-horn will fall. So ended what to the public is a farce. And we have only this remark to make:

Buckner S. Morris and L. D. Boone, the leaders in this forlorn hope, are, at all times and all places, except when the exigencies of the Democratic party, as in this case, require that they should, ostrich-like, stick their heads into the sand and delude themselves with the insane notion that their nobler extremities are also hid, open and avowed Douglas men. Their movement in 1856 was for Mr. Buchanan's benefit. Morris ran for Governor that year, and Boone held his hat while he made the race, solely that Buchanan might carry the State; and to them and the men like them, who with a degree of dishonesty which no snivelling pretences of personal piety can excuse, took counsel with the Democrats in that memorable fight, accepted money from Democratic quarters for the necessities of the canvass, and by Democratic aid and comfort deluded 37,000 men into the belief that Fillmore could succeed,—to them are the election of Mr. Buchanan, and the disgraceful and demoralizing incidents of his administration to be charged. They are the real authors of the mischief that followed the result of that canvass. In 1858, in the struggle between Lincoln and Douglas, they were Douglas all over; and one of them spent election day at the polls in this city in peddling Douglas tickets, and bitterly maligning and abusing all who opposed him. Neither of them has voted an American ticket for four years; and no matter how many candidates the party may nominate at Decatur, they will be sure to work out the cheat to its legitimate and expected end, vote for Douglas at last, and leave their less unscrupulous followers, who might prefer Lincoln and honesty to Douglas and trickery, with the bag to hold—to wonder, when all is over, how they could be humbugged a second time by the men who had humbugged them before.

But we apprehend that their success will be small—that the number of gulls within the trap when Bardolph pulls the string which Douglas has put into his hand, will be small. It is a homely adage, but true, that a burnt child dreads the fire. The men of the South and Centre who were used in 1856 to put Democracy up and Republicanism down, have had their eye-teeth cut by subsequent events. The Lecompton swindle and the Covode Committee, the general exacerbation of the sectional excitement consequent upon the Dred Scott decision, and Democratic fanning of the pro-Slavery flames, have taught them a lesson that they will not forget; and the fuglemen in this latest movement will be compelled to receive a new injection of brains, and of a finer texture than those with which they are endowed, if they succeed in the job they have undertaken to put through. Morris, when running for Governor, fell 18,000 votes behind Fillmore, and that in a time of high popular excitement. If a tenth of that number can now be found who will endorse his motion to lead them—a Falstaffian crew—into the Douglas camp, we have reckoned the chances in vain. Are there more than that number of half-witted addle-pates in Illinois?

At present there seems to be no doubt of the position or action of the great body of the Old Line Whigs of Illinois. They are, we believe—the specimens that we have presented always excepted—sincerely opposed to a longer continuance of Democratic misrule.—They see, as all unprejudiced men must see, that the fight is not between Bell and Lincoln, or Douglas and Lincoln, but between Breckinridge and Lincoln, and that one or the other of these must succeed before the people, or that Breckinridge will be chosen by the House, or Lane by the Senate. Bell has no chance before the people, and none whatever in Congress. He may carry two or more Southern States; but they will do him no good. He will not get a Northern electoral vote in any event, and none are claimed for him. In the House, he would have Tennessee alone, and in the Senate, if the contest should reach there, one vote, that of Kennedy of Maryland, and no more. Douglas' prospect is not more favorable. He has never been in the fight. He will get no electors in the North or South, and though his friends may make a dash to carry Illinois, they will fail. He is badly beaten already. The fight then is between Lincoln, Constitutionalism, Conservatism and Breckinridge and Disunionism—between the restriction of slavery and its national extension—between the Constitution as the Fathers made it, and the Constitution as the Slave Code men interpret it. In such an emergency, there can be no doubt what the decision of the Old Line Whigs of Illinois will be. In fact, their decision is already made. From Cairo to Chicago they are thronging into the Republican ranks, glad to do battle against the common enemy, under the flag which their old compatriot and leader, HONEST ABE, bears aloft. Buckner S. Morris and L. D. Boone will disfigure their beauty by a prolonged and severe pucker before they whistle them back into the Dred Scott and Slave Code camp.

Our friends at a distance need fear no harm of the movement here commenced, nor of any results that the wire-pullers may accomplish. So far as we know Illinois, every vote cast for Bell is a vote lost to Douglas. Exposing the duplicity of the actors, let us bid the movement go on!

THE DOUGLAS BALTIMORE PLATFORM.

The first plank of the Douglas Baltimore platform—first adopted at Charleston and reaffirmed at Baltimore—is in the following words:

"That inasmuch as differences of opinion exist in the Democratic party as to the nature and extent of the powers of a Territorial Legislature, and as to the powers and duties of Congress under the Constitution of the United States over the institution of Slavery within the Territories;

"*Resolved*, That the Democratic party will abide by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States over the institution of Slavery within the Territories."

To understand, therefore, the position of the Douglas party on this subject, it is only necessary to ascertain what the decision of the Supreme Court is in relation to it. In the 19th Vol. of Howard's Reports, page 395—the official publication of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States—a summary is given of the points decided in the Dred Scott case, from which we take the following:

3d. "Every citizen has a right to take with him into the Territory any article of property which the Constitution of the United States recognizes as property."

4th. "The Constitution of the United States recognizes slaves as property, and pledges the Federal Government to *protect it*. And Congress cannot exercise any more authority over property of that description than it may constitutionally exercise over property of any other kind."

5th. "The act of Congress, therefore, prohibiting a citizen of the United States, taking with him his slaves when he removes to the Territory in question to reside, is an exercise of authority over private property which is not warranted by the Constitution, and the removal of the plaintiff by his owner to that Territory gave him no title to freedom."

6th. "While it remains a Territory Congress may legislate over it within the scope of its constitutional powers in relation to citizens of the United States, and may establish a territorial government, and the form of this local government must be regulated by the discretion of Congress; *but with powers not exceeding those which Congress itself by the Constitution is authorized to exercise over citizens of the United States in respect to their rights of persons or rights of property.*"

This fully explains the first plank in the Douglas Baltimore Platform. It pledges the party to the following:

1. The right to take slaves into the Territories.
2. The duty of Congress to pass a slave code for the protection of slavery in the Territories.
3. That Congress cannot prohibit slavery in the Territories.
4. [illegible] prohibit it.

If any further evidence were required to prove the correctness of these deductions, it would be found in the published opinions of Herschel V. Johnson, who not only endorses them all, but is in favor of the revival of the African slave trade, and the further atrocity of capital everywhere owning the laborers, whether white or black. Moreover the platform closes as it begins. Fearing that the first resolution might not be strong enough to suit the South, a supplementary resolution was adopted at Baltimore, which, it was said, would add 40,000 votes to Douglas's strength in Mississippi alone, in the following words:

Resolved, That it is in accordance with the Cincinnati Platform, that during the existence of Territorial Governments the measure of restriction, whatever it may be, imposed by the Federal Constitution on the power of the Territorial Legislature over the subject of the domestic relations, *as the same has been or shall hereafter be decided by the Supreme Court of the United States*, should be respected by all good citizens, *and enforced with promptness and fidelity by every power of the Federal Government.*

If there was any door of escape in the first resolution—though we confess our inability to discover any—this last effectually closed it. We ask honest men who are supporting Douglas and Johnson, to get a copy of the Baltimore Platform as published in any of their own political papers, and see if we have not quoted from it correctly. If they find that we have, then we should be glad to have them tell us how they can preserve their consistency as honest men, if they continue to support Douglas and Johnson.

Smoking Him Out.

Col. Foster, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, is placed like the Jackass between two bundles of hay. He don't know which faction to declare for—Squatterism subject to the Supreme Court, or the Slave Code by Federal enactment. Forney is determined that he shall take sides, and not continue dodging about, trying to carry water on both shoulders. We copy the following extract from a leading article on the subject: "A painful rumor in yesterday's paper leads us to the impression that Gen. Foster, the Democratic candidate for Governor, counselled or approved the scheme of the office holders and their friends on the Democratic Central Committee to unite the Democrats of Pennsylvania on the present electoral ticket, composed of Douglas and Breckinridge men, with the understanding that if these electors could not elect either of these candidates, they might vote for any other candidate for President. We called upon Gen. Foster, some days ago, to state his position on this disputed and delicate question, and up to this time no answer has been returned. He must speak out in this crisis. Boldness now may be fortune hereafter. Defeat to-day, under the Douglas popular-sovereignty flag, would be more profitable for General Foster than defeat under the scandalous proposition of the State Central Committee. A separate Douglas electoral ticket will certainly be formed, and Gen. Foster must choose between such a ticket and the mongrel combination supported by the officials on the State Central Committee and the Disunionists." That's right, smoke him out. Let every candidate define his position.

The Poor Man's Friend.

Some friends were calling on Gov. Wood at his residence in Quincy the other day just at the commencement of his haying. On being shown to the meadows, one of them remarked that he "didn't think the Governor was so far behind times as to attempt to go through so large and pressing a haying without the aid of machinery—instead of men," he said, "he expected to see mules and machines."

"I have both the mules and machines lying idle," replied the Governor, "but these are honest poor men who want work, and their families need all they can earn these hard times to procure them the necessaries of life."

Honor, we say, to a man who has a heart in the right place!

AN IMPORTANT CHANGE.—The *Central City* (Syracuse, N. Y.) *Courier* on Saturday last hauled down the Douglas and Johnson flag, and hoisted that of Breckinridge and Lane, and announces its intention to support them through the campaign. Says the editor:

"As an eye witness of the occurrences at Charleston and Baltimore, we cannot accord to Mr. Douglas the prestige of a regular nomination, and therefore we cannot be bound by any party allegiance to support him. In looking over the field, we cannot regard his election as even possible, or satisfy our mind that he is certain of receiving the electoral vote of a single State. The importance of defeating Mr. Lincoln and the Republicans cannot, therefore, be brought as an argument to influence Democrats in his favor."

Politics in Western New York.

CHICAGO, July 18, 1860.

Editors Press and Tribune:

On my way to the Upper Mississippi I have tarried a few days in your flourishing city, and during my stay at the Tremont House, hear politics discussed considerably by both citizens and strangers. I have been amazed to hear partizan adherents of Mr. Douglas claiming the State of New York for their candidate. They seem to build their hopes of carrying the Empire State on the assistance they expect to derive from the remnants of Know Nothingism led by Brooks, of the N. Y. *Express*. Several Republicans have asked my opinion whether there was any danger of Lincoln losing New York! I assured them that such a thing was just as likely as that he would lose Ohio or Michigan. I have resided in Western New York for forty years, and profess to know something of the sentiment prevailing in at least my section of the State.

Throwing out of the calculation the Breckinridge vote, which is not unlikely to reach 50,000 votes, and reckoning the Democrats as a unit for Douglas, and giving him all pro-Slavery Americans in the State, and Lincoln will still carry New York by 40,000 to 60,000 majority. We have had nothing like a full vote in New York since 1856; but this fall every man will deposit his ballot. We have a registry law that will prevent the Irish from voting more than once each, and only those of them who are duly qualified.

Take the Congressional District in which I reside, composed of Cattaraugus and Chautauque, for example. At the presidential election the vote stood as follows:

Republican	11,951
Democrat	3,643
American	3,206

Last fall the Republicans only polled 9,563 votes, while the Democrats polled their full vote, besides receiving most of the Americans' strength on local issues. Our party feeling in no danger, were apathetic and paid but little attention to the election. But there will be no laggards this fall. This is the year for the lazy Republicans to vote.

Of the vote cast for Fillmore in 1856, Lincoln will receive two-thirds. The remainder will go for Bell and Douglas. In one town in my county—Chautauque, 290 men who supported Fillmore four years ago, are now warmly for Lincoln. And there are 1,000 more such in the county. What is true of Chautauque is true of all parts of New York. Fully two-thirds of all the votes cast for Fillmore in our State, will be given for the tall chief of the Prairies. My Congressional District will poll 14,000 votes for Lincoln against 6,500 for Douglas, Bell and Breckinridge, which their friends may divide to suit themselves. The whole of Western New York goes the same way. Erie county (Buffalo,) which gave Buchanan a majority of 1,000 in 1856 will now give Lincoln more than 3,000 majority over Douglas. The talk of New York going against Lincoln, is the babbling of fools or knaves.

A NEW YORKER.

Iowa Democratic Convention.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 12, 1860.

Pursuant to pre-arranged programme, the Democracy of Iowa met in State Convention yesterday, here; while the First Congressional Convention was held the day before.

At the Congressional Convention, C. C. Cole of this place was nominated on the first formal ballot. Cole ran for Supreme Judge last year, and was handsomely beaten, and will be again. At this nomination, the "irrepressible conflict" between the Little Giant and the Old Public Functionary was at fever heat; but the Douglasites quickly overwhelmed all opposition, and it was scarcely safe for a Democrat to mount the speaker's stand, without devoting his first sentence to his pledge of fealty to Stephen A. Douglas.

The *Journal* of this city has been living highly on the patronage of the General Government, and has proclaimed its first choice to be Jeff. Davis, and its next to be Breckinridge; but as Douglas was the "regular nominee," (?) it was Douglas till November.

Now, Cole has been generally considered the owner, manager and dictator of the *Journal*, and in fact "run the institution" in its regular editor's absence; and before he could dare ever to venture into the Convention as a candidate, he declared, publicly, his entire alienation from the *Journal*, either as owner or editor.

With these assurances, coupled with Cole's most hearty endorsement of Douglas, he was put on the track. He will make a strong run (for Salt River,) and in November next "subside" amid the glories of that indefinable latitude. He is from Kentucky, here, and is understood to favor the "Christianizing" institution of slavery; nor is it quite certain that his canvass will not be conducted on the earnings of his Kentucky operatives.

At the evening session of the First District Convention, an attempt was made to get the *Journal* endorsed, but the resolution went under the table amid terrific yells. This attempt was the finale of an attempt made on that paper in the afternoon, in the Convention, by J. A. Williamson, an orthodox Democrat of this town.

Yesterday, the Democracy, in State Convention, had a ludicrous and stirring time of it. There was a great run of patriotism, and candidates for electors were plenty. The ballotings resulted in the selection of Rev. Henry Clay Dean and Lincoln Clark for Electors at Large, with M. B. Bennett from the 1st district, and LeGrand Byington from the 2d.

Bennett has been editor of the *Standard*, printed at Knoxville, and was in the Legislature during its two last sessions. Then he was the scullion of the party—did all the little mean things that no other Democrat could find an apology for doing—and gloried in wasting hours of the session, day after day, in frivolous motions for delay, buncombe speeches, protests and privileged debate.

The Rev. Dean, is noted as once a chaplain in Congress, and latterly as a "squatty" Democrat, remarkable in his personal appearance for his equi extent longitudinally and latitudinally, and in his speech making for the display of more billingsgate than any other man was ever tolerated in orders with. Byington, I don't know, though he is spoken of as a good speaker. Lincoln Clark was formerly in Congress from the 2d district. He is an old fashioned Democrat in this, that he still observes the courtesies of life and decency in debate towards his opponents—rare qualities among the rampant "Young Americans" of Douglas stripe.

For their State ticket Mr. Corse was put up for Secretary of State. Patrick Robb, a young lawyer of Sioux City, who earned a fair position in the Legislature last winter, was put up for Register of State Land Office, Mr. McClintock for Attorney General, Maxfield for Auditor, Ellis for Treasurer, and Grant for the vacancy on the Supreme Bench caused by the death of Judge Stockton.

Most of these gentlemen are quite unknown to me in any way—at least they have no State reputation, and are put up to kill them off—a policy pursued by the leaders, that they may not stand in the way if the time should ever come again when a Democrat can be elected in Iowa.

Last night a grand attempt at a State ratification meeting was made. The call had been out. All the counties in Central Iowa were called upon to be present at this great demonstration of the re-united Democracy. Handbills had been sent abroad announcing that the Rev. Dean, the Hon. Ben M. Samuels, and other brilliant lights in the party, would hold forth, while a brass band should lead and a martial band should follow a grand torchlight procession of the "unterrified" of central Iowa.

Night came, as it will come, despite the longest and the stormiest day, the lamps were lit and the throng of gay deceivers went ambling through the streets. One who counted the procession, assures me he counted but ninety-one torch-lights in the procession, and these were held by Irish and boys. I stood at the corner of the street as it passed and saw not over twenty native born Americans in the entire procession. Irish are very good voting stock, but they make a poor show marching. Despite the active exertions of two or three Yankee marshals, the unmanageable crowd straggled through the streets, swinging their torches about, while the boys who constituted about half the crowd amused themselves by knocking the lamps about the procession as foot-balls. The scene was as ludicrous as the legal voters were scarce. At length the crowd halted, when a Douglas pole—a crooked hickory some fifty feet high was raised and the talking commenced. Cole repeated for the fourth time within the past two weeks his argument for the glorious principle our fathers fought, bled and died for, to wit: the right of Popular Sovereignty, and passed thence to his stereotyped eulogy on the "great statesman"—Stephen A. Douglas—the *great originator* of this great principle. Within the past two days, and through some dozen speeches, have I heard the same grave nonsense mouthed over: 1st—Douglas is the originator of Popular Sovereignty. 2d—Our fathers, some eighty odd years ago, fought, bled and conquered for this same great principle of Popular Sovereignty. These Democrats disregard the unities of time and place quite as freely as the wildest writer of tragedy. Their former and their latter speeches are independent covenants, to be admired and adjudged as individually as though the other were *non est*.

After Cole there was Robb, and several others, till about 10½ o'clock in the evening, when, there being some fifty persons left, Judge Claggett mounted the dry goods box. I had become somewhat familiar with the Judge's voice from having heard him last winter in the Legislature, on an average, of about ten speeches a day. The Judge was anxious to be sent to Congress, but Cole ran all round him and got all his votes, and Claggett retired on his patriotism. I staid about an hour, amused at the railing of the Judge. A peculiar feature of the Judge's speeches is, he occasionally breaks out with a bright sentence of invective such as "the Black Republicans ought to be hung high as Haman!" then he runs "emptins" for half an hour. At the end of the first hour I went home but did not escape Claggett's speech. The crowd had pretty much dispersed and Claggett determined to address the town in their rooms, from the base of the Douglas pole. At least he succeeded in keeping me awake till after midnight.

Altogether, this two days' siege of the Democracy ended tame and spiritless. Their stumpers rant and the people smile—they argue and the people laugh at their sophistry—they quote history for Douglas and the people ridicule the shallow falsehood—they parade the Irish with tin lamps, who hurrah for "Douglidge and Breckias"—yet, nowhere, is there any enthusiasm, because there is no living principle at the foundation of the party. "How not to do it" is a poor text for political enthusiasm.

S. S.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PEOPLE.

WOODFORD COUNTY.—The following letter from Minonk shows that the people of Woodford County are wide awake for Lincoln and Hamlin:

MINONK, July 16th.—As you travel through these broad prairies a shout rises above the harvest din, and its echoes are caught up from the East to the West, and from the North to the South, until one universal shout proclaims Old Abe our choice. We have a fine working Republican Club in this place. It is composed of hearts true as steel, who will never flinch while there is an enemy to face. Old Woodford will be redeemed this fall. She will no longer bow to Sham Democracy.

MINONK.

McDONOUGH COUNTY.—Carter Van Vleeck, Esq., whose renunciation of Sham Democracy we published a few days since, is doing yeoman service in the good cause. On Tuesday last he addressed a large audience in Rock School House. He was listened to with marked attention, by a large number of Democrats as well as Republicans, and his remarks elicited the warmest applause. He will speak at several other points during the week.

ANOTHER ACCESSION.—The *Randolph County Republican*, of Tuesday, announces that JAMES H. WATT, Esq., of Chester, in that county, has announced his intention to act hereafter with the Republican party. Mr. Watt has heretofore been a thorough-going Douglas man, but he says that he has followed that lead "as long as any honest man ought to." The Alton *Courier* says it has known Mr. Watt for the last seventeen years, and that no man in Randolph County enjoys a higher reputation for sound judgment, incorruptible honesty and inflexible integrity. His influence will greatly increase the Republican strength in Randolph County.

RECEPTION OF CARL SCHURZ AT QUINCY.—This gentleman was received with distinguished honors by the Republicans of Quincy on Tuesday morning. On his arrival in the cars, a committee, consisting of Governor Wood, Hon. Jackson Grimshaw, and others, met Mr. Schurz and introduced him to a large crowd present, which received him with long-continued and hearty cheers. He was then placed in a carriage, and a long procession headed by a band escorted him to the Court House, where he was again welcomed with shouts, by a large audience, and a speech from Hon. Jackson Grimshaw, to which Mr. Schurz made a brief, eloquent response. Mr. S. was to speak in the evening at the City Hall, at the invitation of the German Republicans of Quincy.

JUDGE HASSAUREK IN INDIANAPOLIS.—Frederick Hassaurek of Cincinnati reached Indianapolis on Monday night. At eight o'clock in the evening the Wide Awakes waited upon him at the Bates House, whence he was escorted to the Turner Hall, followed by a very large concourse of citizens. At the Hall Mr. H. was introduced to the audience, which he addressed for nearly two hours, first in English and then in German. His speech was one of marked ability and made an excellent impression, especially upon the German portion of his audience.

HANCOCK COUNTY.—The Republicans of Hancock county are preparing for a grand Barbacue at LaHarpe on Friday (to-morrow). Senator Grimes, Hon. O. H. Browning, Captain Prentiss of Quincy, Carter Van Vleeck, Esq., and other good speakers are promised.

WISCONSIN MOVING.—The Republicans of Kenosha and Walworth counties held a grand ratification meeting at Burlington on Saturday last. The attendance was very large and the utmost enthusiasm and good feeling prevailed. Hon. Butler G. Noble, Senator Doolittle, Gov. Randall, and Mr. Otteberg, editor of the Milwaukee *Atlas*, made speeches. The meeting lasted from one o'clock P. M. until a late hour at night, closing with a splendid procession of Wide Awakes.

ANOTHER VOLUNTEER.—GEO. E. HUBBELL, Esq., who has been for many years one of the leading Democrats in Davenport, Iowa, and one of Mr. Douglas's staunchest supporters, announces his determination, through the columns of the Davenport *Gazette*, to support Abraham Lincoln at the ensuing election.

MORE HELP.—A new Republican paper, called the Hudson *Times*, has just made its appearance at Hudson, Wisconsin. The sheet looks well, and the editor talks as if he thoroughly understood the questions at issue.

A GENUINE FIZZLE.—The Douglasites of Wisconsin advertised to hold a mass ratification meeting at Ozaukee on the 12th. Hundreds of hand-bills, according to the *Advertiser* of that place, containing the call, were posted in the country. Distinguished speakers were announced. The day arrived, but it brought no ratification meeting. The masses did not turn out; nobody came to town; and there was no meeting!

Naturalization in Cincinnati.

There were naturalized from July 1, 1859, to July 1, 1860, in Cincinnati, 1026 persons; of which number 600 were German, 294 Irish, English 46. This number is not more than one-third as many as have been naturalized in Chicago during the same period.

Tit for Tat.

The New York and Philadelphia papers are pitching into each other about the treatment received by the Japanese. The New York *Herald*, speaking of the $10,000 received by the police of that city as their share of the $20,000, says:

It is the silent recognition of the superiority of our police. In Washington the police did little or nothing, except to guard the treaty box. In Baltimore there was hardly any opportunity for the display of the force. In Philadelphia the police were utterly incompetent. They permitted the mob to insult the Princes, to press upon their carriages, and to annoy them with vulgar gestures and ribald remarks. The street crowd at Philadelphia behaved in the most disgraceful manner, and the police could or would do nothing with them. In New York the police behaved splendidly—on the day of the reception, that of the visit to the City Hall, and generally in maintaining order in and about the Metropolitan Hotel.

To this modest self-puffery, the Philadelphia *Press* thus replies:

There was a multitude of spectators in Philadelphia on the day when the Japanese were circuitously conveyed through the city, at the rate of a mile an hour, but no *mob*. A better behaved multitude we never saw. The Japanese were neither crowded upon, nor beset, nor insulted *here*. Our police had no need to interfere. It was in New York, not in Philadelphia, that the Japanese were advertised to be seen in Niblo's Garden, daily, at 50 cents a head. It was New York aldermen who sold forged tickets of admission, for rowdies, to the Japanese ball. Lastly, the whole municipal appropriation of $10,000, in this city, was not expended, whereas New York voted $30,000 to entertain the Embassy, and certain aldermen and councilmen spent $100,000 *in entertaining themselves.*

The War of the Factions in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17, 1860.

Hon. H. Welsh, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, has written a reply to Hon. Richard Vaux, elector at large, who refuses to conform with the compromise resolutions of the committee, and declares his intention to vote for Mr. Douglas in any event, denying the authority of the committee. Mr. Welsh contends that the committee is fully competent to act upon all questions involving the machinery of the party, the same as the National Committee had power to supply the vacancy occasioned by the declination of Mr. Fitzpatrick. The State Committee only recommends a particular course of action to the electors. Whether it will undertake to place other names on the electoral ticket or submit the whole matter to the State Convention, are matters for future consideration.

Mr. Welsh, alluding to the schism of the party, says tens of thousands of the Democrats are as much inclined to respect the nomination made by the meeting of the gentlemen at the Maryland Institute, as at the Front Street Theatre, yet they are closely united in desiring a chance to strike a common blow at the enemies of the Union and Constitution. He quotes from Vaux's speech at Reading, to prove that the Democratic party has nothing to do with the past as precedents, and urges his consideration of the compromise resolutions to defeat the Republicans.

More Accessions to Republicanism.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

POMEROY, Ohio, July 13.

Notice having been given for two or three days that William Dilcher would deliver his farewell address to Democracy on last evening, accordingly the citizens of the upper part of town, headed by a band, with banners flying, together with *many* other Republicans, and a *very few* of the Douglasites, proceeded to the Court House, where they listened to a plain unvarnished tale in which the speaker gave his reasons for leaving the Democratic party, to which he had been wedded for so long a time, and joining in the support of Lincoln and Hamlin.

After the conclusion of Mr. Dilcher, Mr. Waller of Racine, a life-long Democrat, a man who had stood by the Democratic party "through good as well as evil report," took the stand, and in a very forcible manner gave his reasons for becoming a Republican.

The popular mind is fast changing for Lincoln. The oldest citizens say they have never attended so enthusiastic a meeting since 1840.

At the close of the meeting it was announced that Frederick Hassaureck of your city would visit us at any time we chose, which produced cheer after cheer. You may set old Meigs down 800 majority for Lincoln, Hamlin and Horton.

☞ Every one concurs in this:—No one but Lincoln can be elected by the People. The efforts of "the ring'd, streaked and speckled" gentlemen who wish to throw the election into the House, are nothing more nor less than conspiracies against the People.

Lincoln; the Candidate.

[From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.]

Men who have for many years been trimming their course for the Presidency are careful of their public utterances, and try always to say the right thing in the right place, that at the right time it may be brought out, and made to tell toward the grand result. Abraham Lincoln has been so far above the suspicion of having designs upon the White House, that his letters and speeches have been allowed quietly to fall into the burial of old files, if we except the speeches made in the celebrated Senatorial campaign. Of course, everybody goes to looking up the new candidate's record, and the special subject of marvel is that a man who has not aimed at the Presidency could possibly have written and said, at the various points of his political life, exactly those things which give him strength to-day, and go to show him the most perfect representative of the Republican platform of 1860 there is in the country. Neither he nor his friends could desire to change his record at all. It shows him, as a Whig, the same anti-slavery man he is to-day, and proves that he has been guided in a straight course by principles thoroughly seated in his life.

While in Congress, his votes upon the questions growing out of the Mexican war were always on the side of freedom and with the Northern Whigs. He accounted the war unnecessary, in agreement with the whole intelligent opposition of the North. But something more than his votes upon the Mexican war question has been found in his Congressional record.—It seems that Wendell Phillips & Co., those political Ishmaelites whose hand is against every man, particularly if he wishes weal to a government which they hate, have ascertained that he introduced a measure for a stringent fugitive slave law, applicable to the District of Columbia. When the discovery was made, it looked badly, and very naturally gave his friends serious apprehensions of its effect upon his prospects. But they looked up the record also, and found that this measure for a fugitive law was attached and merely incidental to a bill introduced by himself for the gradual abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.—The provision for the return of fugitives was made for the purpose of removing objections to the bill, one of which was that if slavery should be abolished in the district, it would become the resort and refuge of fugitives from the adjoining slave States. The bill itself showed the anti slavery character of the man, and the provision was simply made to enable him to carry his most beneficent measure, for without it, he could hope to accomplish nothing. So it turns out that Wendell Phillips & Co. have unwittingly been the means of discovering that which proves to the country that Abraham Lincoln, thirteen years ago, was as much of an anti-slavery man as he is to-day, and that he then took an active and a leading part in the endeavor to free the District of Columbia from the presence of the accursed institution.

Thus has it proved with everything, so far, pertaining to his record. His letters, models of condensation and remarkable for their power of statement, all tend to illustrate the genius of the man and the consistency of his life. His letter upon the Massachusetts two years amendment, and the proposed fusion of the American and Republican elements, was an apple of gold in a picture of silver. It straightened out that matter in the light of a sound, strong judgment—a judgment proved sound and strong by events that have since transpired. Thus it is with his letter to the Jefferson supper in Boston—as a literary document one of the most remarkable we ever met. In one brief letter he summed up Jefferson—showed that he knew him, had weighed his principles and could state them, and exhibited the difference between the man worshipped by the Democratic party and the Democratic party itself in modern times. It is safe to challenge the production of any specimen of modern epistolary literature that, in the same space, contains and suggests so much as the Jefferson letter.

Now if Mr. Lincoln had written these letters and shaped his congressional record with reference to the position he stands in to-day, he could have done no better than he has done, yet nobody believes, or mistrusts that he thought of the presidency. So with his Illinois campaign. He was put forward by the Republicans of Illinois as their champion to enter the lists with Judge Douglas—forward as their strongest man. The prize that he struggled for was not the presidency, but a seat in the Senate, yet, if he had been ambitious for the former, he could not have spoken better for himself, or done more to show his fitness for the post to which he has now been nominated. His expositions of republican principles in those remarkable discussions are the best things in the present field of campaign literature.

There are some people who honestly regard Abraham Lincoln as a second-rate man who comes into favor by the rule of expediency. His productions show him to be one of the foremost men of the time. Beyond this if any one supposes that an unobtrusive lawyer, living in a small town, can by his personal power and native worth win to himself and hold the enthusiastic admiration and love of the largest party in the state of Illinois, and do it all without brains, he shows how poorly qualified he is for judgment in the matter. The man chosen from all others to meet Judge Douglas was the ablest man, and the manner in which he acquitted himself did honor to the estimate of his party. This man is the Republican candidate for the presidency, and, thank God, is to be elected.

Blair's Welcome Home.

Frank Blair received a splendid ovation from his constituents on his return home to St. Louis, on Monday night last. The *News*, a Bell paper, says:

The demonstration in honor of Hon. Frank P. Blair, was very imposing, and fully equal in every respect to a similar demonstration made a few weeks since in honor of Mr. Blair's opponent, Hon. J. R. Barrett. At an early hour on Saturday evening, the greatest activity was manifested among the Republicans in the different wards throughout the city, and even at Carondelet, and by half past eight o'clock delegations from every quarter commenced pouring in towards the South Levee, where the procession was formed.

The procession was very lengthy, being over a mile in length. All the bands in the city turned out for the occasion, and the music, the display of innumerable torches, the discharge of fireworks through the entire procession, together with the irrepressible enthusiasm that everywhere prevailed, all tended to make the demonstration, as has been stated, very imposing.

The *Democrat* says:

Though the locality was rather remote from the central clubs, large delegations from each ward joined with the Lincoln and Hamlin and the Wide Awake clubs, and marched in imposing procession to the scene. On the arrival of the brilliant and festive ranks, shouts of spontaneous and prolonged cheers rent the air, and a beautiful pyrotechnic display gave fitting expression to the popular enthusiasm. A commodious and splendidly illuminated staging had been erected, in front of which the multitudes were densely packed, eagerly and critically awaiting the speeches of the occasion.

Mr. Blair's genial presence was hailed by undissembled and cordial cheers. It indeed seemed that the people could scarcely cease this eloquent expression of their regard. He at last obtained an opportunity to enter upon his address.

The number of men present was estimated at fully 5,000. Mr. Blair made a brilliant speech of an hour's length. Others also spoke. At a late hour the crowd dispersed, full of enthusiastic resolution to elect their gallant leader by a handsome majority.

A New Commerce for the West.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post.]

The prospects for the harvest in England had greatly improved when the last steamer sailed; but this can have but little effect upon the price of meat, which has not touched so high a figure before in thirty years as at last advices.

It is too late to recall the stock which have been slaughtered in England for want of pasture and fodder this spring, and it is too late to breed new supplies for the current year. Under these circumstances England will be obliged to rely, more than ever before, perhaps, upon foreign markets for her fresh meat. Ordinarily she only imports about 17,000 head of live stock, which is a very insignificant proportion of her entire consumption; no inconsiderable portion of this imported stock is brought by water from Spain and Portugal, a five days' voyage. But if that is a practicable commerce, why should beef cattle not be exported from New York to England? They could be taken from Illinois to Liverpool, we are advised, for $100 a head; surely they would bear a ten days' voyage as well as a five, for if properly slung and tended they ought to pick up on the last half of the voyage what they would lose from sickness the first half. The journey from the Mississippi valley to New York is nearly as severe upon heavy animals as a voyage would be across the ocean, and yet we receive every week some 3,000 head of cattle, which have traveled between 1,200 and 1,500 miles to get here from Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Indiana, &c. A good screw steamer, properly fitted up with slings, could carry put between 200 and 300 beeves, weighing 2,000 pounds each, between decks, and take quantities of other freight beside. Why should she not send out some of her accomplished stock breeders and teach the great West how to condense the product of its vast prairies into meat instead of sending it in the more bulky form of grain over the world to scatter and waste all the producers' profits upon transportation?

[Why not send stock by the Grand Trunk Railroad to Quebec, and then they would not have more than six days of ocean voyage at most? The inquiry is worthy the attention of our growers and dealers in live stock.]

EDS. P. & T.

The Douglas and Know-Nothing Coalition.

In speaking of the efforts of certain pro-slavery Know-Nothings in New York, to transfer the rank and file of that party to Douglas, the Syracuse *Courier* says:

"First, If the real motive of these proscriptionists is avowed in their resolution, they expect by uniting 'National men of every name and designation' in this State in favor of Douglas, to thereby secure the election of the Know-Nothing nominees for President and Vice-President in the House and Senate. If their expectations are correct, every vote cast in this State by a naturalized citizen for Douglas, is to commit the administration of our national affairs, *including legislation in reference to naturalization of foreigners*, to the Know-Nothing party.

"Secondly, If the real object be to secure the election of Judge Douglas, *then he must be acceptable to the Know-Nothings*, and if acceptable to them, should he be supported by naturalized citizens?"

Peculiar Phenomenon.

On Monday last about 11 o'clock A. M., the wind commenced blowing quite briskly from the south. Many at first noticed a peculiar dryness in the atmosphere, and, as the wind increased, it became excessively oppressive. The wind felt as if it came directly from the surface of a heated furnace. The thermometer hanging in the wind, immediately rose to 108 degrees. This continued eight hours with unabated fervor. Bread cut upon the table, in a few moments became hard as though it had been exposed to the air for a whole day. We have never before experienced exactly such a state of things.—*Kansas Tribune*, 12th.

Effect of Emancipation in Jamaica.

Dr. Edward B. Underhill, an agent for the Baptist Missionary Association for Great Britain, has lately spoken in New York on the effect of Emancipation in the West Indies. From his remarks as given in the New York Evening *Post* of Monday, we copy the following:

He next spoke of his recent visit to Jamaica. He had visited Trinidad and Hayti, and spent five months in Jamaica, and was prepared to deny the reports that either missionary labors or emancipation had been a failure in the West Indies.

He had come away from Jamaica and the other West India islands with a glad and thankful heart. All the islands under British government, except Trinidad, were eminently Christian islands. There were more Church members in proportion to population, and more general attendance upon public worship than in any other part of the world.

In some small islands he could not learn of a single family who was accustomed to be absent from public worship, and the same was true to a great extent of Jamaica itself, in which there could not be less than 180,000 people under direct religious instruction. In some parts of the island there were not two per cent. of the population that did not attend the churches.

There had been some falling off since emancipation it was true, but that was owing to natural causes. The excitement attending emancipation had died away, and there had been time and opportunity for the purification of the churches, and the exercise of due discipline. Before emancipation, people were mostly in the hands of the leaders, who were illiterate men, for the missionaries could rarely visit the plantations except by stealth; but since emancipation the leaders had become more instructed, and were more directly under the eye of the missionaries. Many people had gone into the mountainous districts in search of cheap lands, and at present there was not sufficient means of reaching these wanderers. The ministry had also diminished, being almost entirely destitute of external aid. The great want of Jamaica to-day was more ministers.

Education had greatly advanced since emancipation. Then in one district there were but three or four out of five thousand who could read and write; now there were eighteen hundred. The piety of these persons was sincere, earnest and devoted. They supported their own pastors and built and repaired their own churches, and maintained their own schools. The planting interest had always been antagonistic to their education until very recently.

He would speak next of the political aspect of emancipation, and denied emphatically the statements that emancipation had been a dead failure. The whole argument upon which such assertions were based, was utterly fallacious.

In the first place, emancipation was not the cause of the material decline of Jamaica. England now received from its West Indian possessions as much sugar as she ever did. It was true she did not receive half as much from Jamaica, but the other islands made it up. What had been a failure in Jamaica had been a great prosperity in Trinidad and the other islands, for emancipation took place in all together. The fact was that act had nothing to do with the failure or the prosperity of those islands; but the whole secret was good and bad management. Jamaica had lacked the skill and enterprise of the other islands in the management of capital.

The West India islands had enjoyed a great protective duty on sugar, even up to the time of emancipation, and the usual results followed in Jamaica, to wit: Unskilful cultivation and dependence upon the margin of protection for profits instead of upon good management in production and manufacture. But protection was withdrawn from the other islands at the same time, and they continued to prosper. Hence, neither of these causes would account for the unquestionable commercial decay of Jamaica.

The planters of Jamaica complained that they could not get laborers, and said the people were idle and careless, but he could not confirm those allegations for the planters. There was not, taking one thing with another, a more industrious peasantry on earth.

The negroes of Jamaica themselves produced all that was produced. They saved money, bought themselves farms, and cared for their children, and throughout the interior they gave evidences of an approach to a higher civilization.

The negroes were noted for honesty and integrity, and were trusted by capitalists with the management of large properties. They disliked sugar cultivation, because it was less profitable than labor upon their own freeholds.

To the people themselves emancipation had been an unmixed good. On the mountains and in the valleys of Jamaica, under the shadow of its mango trees, were to be found a happy people whose faults came from slavery, and whose virtues came from emancipation.

Rev. Dr. Lathrop proposed that a committee be appointed to express the thanks of the meeting to the speaker by resolution.

Rev. Drs. Lathrop, Hague and Wyckoff were appointed.

In answer to a question by John R. Ludlow, Esq., Mr. Underhill stated that the planters in Jamaica had less sympathy with the Emancipation act, and really oppressed the peasants, so that a hostile feeling became deeply rooted between them, while the planters of the other islands entered heartily into the spirit of the emancipation. Intelligent planters now in Jamaica will tell you that the want of a good understanding between the planters and the peasants, added to the frauds perpetrated by agents, had ruined the island. About one hundred and eighty thousand are engaged in labor among the blacks. About one-third of the exports of the island is the product of labor wrought by the blacks on lands owned by themselves.

In reply to a question, the speaker stated that the blacks appear to be free from a feeling of revenge towards their former masters. In conversation with him they seemed to feel no resentment in consequence of their former servile condition.

The Recent Defections.

The recent defections in the South from the cause of Bell and Everett, betoken an unwelcome state of things, and the shameless dickering of some of their supporters in the North, are equally inauspicious. And now we have rumors of contemplated defections from their ranks in this State to the cause of Breckinridge and Lane, that will excite no little wonder, if they prove true.

There must be some adequate cause for all this. It cannot be in the record of Col. Bell, upon the negro question. We have shown that to be superior, even in a fire eating point of view, to Breckinridge's. What can it be then? We take it, it must be, because Col. Bell refuses to head the further crusade against free labor in the future Territories of the United States. He is for wisely excluding the agitation of the question from politics, and though standing in reality upon the Charleston majority platform, on this subject, because he is not for farther war, the Marshalls, Gentrys, Martins, Carlisles, Reads and Hoopers, cannot go with him!

We begin now to suspect that for every ten Democrats whom Douglas may detach in the South, from Breckinridge, Col. Bell will lose as many of his old friends, who will rally to Breck and Lane. The defection of so many prominent men already from the Bell and Everett cause, will, we fear, not be without its serious effect, for the reason that these are representative men. And the policy recommended by Gov. Hunt and Mr. Brooks, of New York, to unite with two life long enemies to absorb the Bell and Everett ticket, is not calculated to encourage the honest Southern supporters of Col. Bell, who are going in for him against the field.

The Union men are to hold a State ratification meeting in this city on Wednesday next, and we shall then be able to judge whether the rumors we have alluded to have any basis of truth in them or not, and we shall then also see whether the same exclusively partisan policy inaugurated at the late Bell and Everett city ratification meeting, is to be persisted in. If they would carry Maryland, they should leave the field to the straight-out Americans and others, to co-operate with them in their own way, and in their own time. But if the Tennessee and Kentucky defections are to be followed by others in this State, and the friends of Bell and Everett, who do not belong to the Union party, are to be daily accused of insincerity, a "smashing up of the machines," to use the elegant phrase in vogue in the Brookesian literature, is not an impossible thing.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

A Boy Lives Four days with His Head Sawed in Two.

On the 11th instant, a boy named William Chalmers, fourteen years of age, residing at No. 230 West 33d street, was fatally injured by a revolving circular saw, in the workshop of Mr. Duboise, in 30th street, near 10th avenue, while in the act of clearing away the saw-dust from beneath the saw.

The saw entered his skull about four inches above and two inches posterior to the margin of the ear, traversing the skull forward to the roots of the nose, penetrating the brain to a depth of about two and a half inches. The probe of its own weight dropped into the substance of the brain more than two inches. When brought to the New York Hospital, and from the time the accident occurred up to Saturday, the 14th inst. he suffered no pain, and was very cheerful, speaking lightly of the injuries he had received.

On Saturday morning the disorganized substance of the brain mingled with inflammatory product began to obtrude through the wound, and paralysis of the left arm supervened about four o'clock in the afternoon. Until this time the deceased made no complaint, his intellect appeared to be perfectly clear, conversing freely with his attendants. But inflammation having set in, it was evident that death must shortly ensue. He lingered until yesterday morning, when he died. Dr. Tuthill, who had the case in charge, states it is the most remarkable case of longevity he ever witnessed. The medical faculty at the Hospital were very desirous to hold a *post mortem* examination, but they were denied the privilege by the coroners and the relatives of the deceased.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

The Prince of Wales.

The Prince of Wales is now a subject of discussion. *Porter's Spirit of the Times* disrespectfully alleges that "the heir apparent was from his childhood uncommonly dull, unimpressible by such objects as generally gain the attention of children. His mental condition was such as to excite great and constant anxiety in his mother's mind. The royal physicians (both those in ordinary and the extraordinary), the first medical men in the kingdom, were called in in frequent and anxious consultation on the subject. They united in recommending that his father's (German) system of training should be abandoned, and that instead of cramming and forcing his weak intellect, his guardians should give him light and agreeable exercise of mind as well as of body. This course was adopted; and the result is that a child of naturally feeble powers, by good management, has been reared into a youth of barely respectable intelligence." On the other hand, a correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal* violently assails the moral character of the Prince, reviving the story of his being sent to Canada on account of an ill-placed attachment between himself and one of the Queen's maids of honor.

IRON BRIDGES.—The Newark *Advertiser* says: "The manufacture of iron bridges in the East, for transportation to the West, is becoming quite a branch of business. One has recently been constructed in Philadelphia, for the Illinois Central Railway. It has a span of one hundred and sixty feet, and is intended to cross a small stream near Cairo. The company intend removing all their wooden bridge structures, and replacing them with iron ones."

Mournful Forebodings.

Occasional, the Washington correspondent of Forney's *Press*, in his letter of the 16th inst., says:

The apparition of a Republican triumph begins really to trouble the Disunionists. They have said so much against Douglas, and have so loudly declared that they prefer Lincoln to him, that they now contemplate their fate before their own people in the event of Lincoln's election. The Republicans themselves regard the tribulations of these gentlemen with the utmost philosophy. They will be very anxious to secure a certain Southern support of their Administration, and are casting about for the most competent Southern men who will agree to serve as Cabinet ministers under Mr. Lincoln.

Should Lincoln be chosen President, there will be a sad and mournful procession of dilapidated office holders from the various departments. Protected, as Mr. Lincoln would be, from the avalanche of Southern applications, which has rolled in so terribly upon every new President since the organization of the Government, and no doubt rescued by patriotic resignations on the part of those who declare that his election will dissolve the Union, it will be a most magnificent spectacle to see men who have grown gray in office—who are, indeed, the checks, stops, and obstacles of that great circumlocution system which has become a vast evil here—turning their trembling steps to the homes they so rarely see, and to the avocations they have so long abandoned. We shall then ascertain whether certain men are indispensable in the management of public affairs—whether the Union will collapse like a great balloon when the gas of the official fire-eaters is withdrawn from Washington, and whether new men and fresh men may not be able to prove that this Republic depends upon no particular individual, and that even a change, no matter how drastic and purging it may sometimes be, may not save a bilious and constipated system.

The venerables who carry gold canes along the avenue every day at three o'clock P. M., at about $1,800 a year a-piece, and who have grown gouty before dusty desks and in cosy snuggeries, realize the possibility of a new regime. Their dissolution of the Union is their removal from office; their idea of the destruction of the Democratic party is the receipt of a yellow envelope enclosing a polite request to leave; and their only idea of a violation of the Constitution is the apprehension that the places which know them now may, after the fourth of March, 1861, know them no more forever.

An idea of the way in which the office holders in the South intend to resist Lincoln's Administration, in the event of the defeat of the Democratic party in November, was thrown out by one of their number a few days ago. He intimated that the Senate would refuse to confirm the Cabinet of Lincoln, and that the session of that grave body would be prolonged after the fourth of March, 1861, on the ground of the determination of the supposed majority to refuse to consent to the appointments of the new President. This is rather an extreme remedy, but it only goes to show that the shrewd ones are looking ahead with a great deal of care and anxiety.

Napoleon's Latest Coup d'Etat.

[From the London Times, June 28.]

The world does not require to be assured that the Emperor of the French is a man of resolute will, and pursues a favorite object with the steadiest tenacity. But the piece of intelligence we print elsewhere places this trait of his character under stronger light than usual. It is not always in the greatest matters that personal disposition makes itself remarkable; a man's "ways" are generally better understood and more keenly felt by his family and servants than by his associates in business. So the pertinacity and boldness with which the Emperor carries out an idea is better exemplified by the transfer of the great Napoleon's remains to St. Denis than even by the Italian war or the annexation of Savoy. The news that this strange act is about to be performed, will, we should think, surprise the great majority of Frenchmen, and perhaps disagreeably. It is certainly out of harmony with the ideal which people have formed to themselves of the great captain and the principles he embodied.

It is an attempt to slur over the revolution, to represent French history as a continuous development, and the Bonapartes as the legitimate successors of the Kings of France. The sons of Charles Bonaparte, the Corsican lawyer, are to be laid in state among the sepulchres of the Valois and the Bourbons, as if no gulf divided the monarchy which went down in darkness in 1793, from the throne of the sub-lieutenant of artillery. It requires some moral courage to present such an idea to the French people. If there be one principle more than another which has rooted itself in their minds, it is that the France of to day is something utterly different from the France of the old government.

In his will, made after he had long reflected over his extraordinary career, and had been accustomed to look upon himself almost as a historical personage of a past age, he desired to be buried "on the banks of the Seine, in the midst of that French people which I have loved so much."

* * * * It shows how confident the French Emperor is of his power over his subjects when he ventures on this singular proceeding. But the taste displayed in it is certainly questionable enough. It may be human nature for the nominee of universal suffrage to desire to enroll himself among the rulers who reigned by divine right, but it is not human nature in its most pleasing or admirable form. Why does a newly-enriched Smith, strong-brained and resolute, no sooner receive the title deeds of his new estate than he consults the Herald's College on the important subject of his coat of arms; and, instead of being content with three cotton bales proper and a chimney *furnant*, endeavors to prove his right to the most fabulous animals? Why does he change his name to De Vere? Why does a pedigree as mythical as that of the Trojan Kings of Britain appear in *Burke's Landed Gentry*? Simply because human nature has been educated for hundreds of years to venerate the distinction of birth, and the strongest mind can hardly free itself from the influences which surround it. But what is pardonable weakness in a private man may be a gross error in a prince. Perhaps no more fortunate event has ever happened to the French Emperor than his marriage with a lady of private station, and his consequent freedom from entangling alliances with German families. The assertion of legitimate royalty involved in the transfer of the first Napoleon's remains to St. Denis is a step in the other direction, and may be the beginning of an utterly mistaken policy.

Europe Wants Food.

With no small anxiety do we read the foreign newspapers, to ascertain what may be the prospects of the harvest there. The result of our investigation is as follows:

In England, Ireland, and Scotland, bad weather continued up to the end of June. The wet and cold had nearly destroyed all the summer fruits. France and Italy were in the same disastrous state. In Germany, on the 27th June, the fine weather which had there prevailed for a few days, was broken by violent torrents of rain and hail. In Spain and Portugal the complaint is the same. Russia had suffered very little, and the steppes of Poland and the vast plains of the Ukraine will probably supply a good deal of wheat. From Hamburg, the port for the wheat produce in the countries watered by the Elbe, scarcely any grain is to be expected. As we have already stated, the main supply (not of Indian Corn, which is little used in Europe, but) of wheat, rye, barley, and oats, on which Europe will mainly depend for the next twelve months, will chiefly come from the United States. This is the golden time for American agriculture. Our farmers ought to make much money this year, and they deserve it all, for they labor "with a will."

Nor is it from the cereal productions of the soil alone that American farmers may expect to make large profits. The scarcity of fodder in Europe has made cattle scarce and dear. Great discontent prevails among the working classes of England on account of the dearness of flesh-meat. It is yet dearer in France. The prices run thus in Paris—fillet of beef, 48 cents the lb; tough rump steaks, 28 cents; inferior beef for making soup, bone included, 20 cents; ordinary joints of veal and mutton, 25 cents the pound. Now American beef and pork can be sold in England and France for prices much lower than this, and already the English newspapers are mentioning the fact, and giving receipts how to treat these salted provisions, and cook them so as to form palatable, nutritious, and comparatively low-priced food. Of course, if the cows cannot be fed, cheese and butter will also be scarce, and abundance of these can be shipped hence to Europe.—*Phila. Press.*

The African Slave Trade.

[From the Rochester American.]

A gentleman who recently arrived in this city from Texas, in which State he has been engaged in trade, for several years past, stated in conversation with a friend, last Friday, that within his own personal knowledge there had been landed at Corpus Christi, from slavers within the last two months, not less than nine hundred native Africans, all of whom were disposed to planters residing in the interior of the State. Not the slightest notice of the matter was taken by the federal officials there, and the business was transacted as if it was of a perfectly legitimate character.

A VOLCANO IN POLK COUNTY, WIS.—One of the strangest phenomena in nature has recently developed itself near the Horse Lake, Polk Co., in this State. Flames of fire came up through the earth in several localities, and one man's barn has been burned down by it. Strange to say, the fire can only be seen in the day time, the earth in the evening bearing a close resemblance to phosphorous. The air smells as if impregnated with sulphur. The most remarkable feature in the case is the fact that all woolen articles, in houses located near by, take fire, although there is nothing visible to ignite them. Our readers will very likely think this is a hoax, but we have the words of several of the citizens of Polk county for authority.

SOME OF OUR BARGAINS.—
Elegant Grenadine Robes containing 22 yards, for $15.00.
Silk Robes, over 30 yards, for $15.00.
[illegible]
Tremendous Rush. W. M. ROSS & CO., 167 and 169 Lake street.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT —OF— ALEXANDER'S KIDS.
Just received at A. GRAVES', 78 Lake street.

WE ARE JUST OPENING AN Elegant assortment of Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, And are selling little lot of FANS—a few very NOVEL FANS. Please call and look at these goods before they are all gone. A. GRAVES, 78 Lake street.

HOISERY, GLOVES, Gauze Merino Flannels.
Our assortment of these goods is unsurpassed, and we CANNOT FAIL TO SUIT, either in styles or prices. Please examine them. A. GRAVES, 78 Lake street.

FANS! FANS! FANS! FANS!
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Ivory Stick, in White, Blue, Cherry, Red.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Ivory Stick, Silvered, Painted, Embroidered.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Sandall Wood Stick, in Silk, Crape Linen.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Sandall Wood, Com. Straight, Round and Broad Stick.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Plain Linen, Spanish and Mourning Fans.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Opera, Bridal and Party Fans, all Patterns.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Palm Leaf, Plain Palm Leaf, Trimed, all Styles.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
All Kinds, All Prices, from 5 cents to $20.00.
AT PARK'S, 124 LAKE-ST

Garters. Garters. Garters.
Embroidered in Silk and Velvet.
Garters. Garters. Garters.
Wire Elastics, in Kid, Linen and Cotton.
Garters. Garters. Garters.
In Pink, in Blue, in White, in Red.
Garters. Garters. Garters.
All Sorts and Sizes, All Patterns and Prices.
AT PARK'S, 124 LAKE STREET

BURLEY & TYRRELL, No. 48 Lake street, OFFER WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, Self-Sealing Fruit Cans, PRESERVE JARS, JELLY TUMBLERS,

50,000 STARK MILL BAGS At $23.75 Per Hundred. P. PALMER, 112, 114 AND 116 LAKE STREET.

SCALES! SCALES! SAFES! SAFES!!
The largest and best stock of the above articles are always to be found at the DUNYEE & FORSYTH Manufacturing Company's Western Depot, 183 So. Water St., Chicago, Ill.
They have also on hand HAY, PORK, FLOUR, DORMANT, PORTABLE PLATFORM, and all other description of SCALES, and a full assortment of TRUCKS, LETTER PRESSES SUGAR MILLS, &c., &c.
☞ The Company will sell at the lowest possible rates and all will do well to call at 183 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

VOLK'S STATUETTE —OF— DOUGLAS, (Patented February 14th, 1860,) and BUSTS OF LINCOLN, (Patented June 29th, 1860.)
Beautifully finished in Composition to bear water and washing when soiled, and finished at the following greatly REDUCED PRICES in the Western States:— [illegible]
Agents already established, and who may be hereafter, will call at the earliest date... Address L. W. VOLK, Portland Block, Chicago. [illegible] by GEO. WARD NICHOLS, Crayon Art Agency, No. 290 Broadway, N. Y., for the Eastern, Middle and Southern States.

W. W. KIMBALL, DEALER IN PIANO FORTES & MELODEONS. 99 . . Clark Street. . . 99
HALLETT, DAVIS & CO'S Premium Piano Fortes, which have been awarded thirty-two First Premiums in Gold and Silver Medals.
GEO. A. PRINCE'S MELODEONS, PIANOS TO RENT.
Apply at Music Store, 99 South Clark street.

RICHMOND & CO., Agents for the New York Central R. R., Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R., Troy & Erie and Troy and Western Lines on the Erie Canal, and (running in connection with the above) the Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago Line on the Lakes, consisting of FOURTEEN FIRST CLASS PROPELLERS.
Will contract freight at the lowest rates to and from all the principal points East, via the Lakes and Rail or Canal between Buffalo and Albany.
Also, freight contracted to and from PITTSBURGH, WHEELING, BALTIMORE AND PHILADELPHIA At Lower Rates than by any other route.
Office No. 1 Clark, cor. South Water-St.

TO GRAIN DEALERS.
WAREHOUSE RECEIPT BOOKS, Manufactured and for sale by JONES, PERDUE & SMALL.
GRAIN CONTRACT BOOKS, Manufactured and for sale by JONES, PERDUE & SMALL.
GRAIN ORDER BOOKS, Manufactured and for sale by JONES, PERDUE & SMALL.
CAR GRAIN BOOKS, Manufactured and for sale by JONES, PERDUE & SMALL.
WAREHOUSE RECEIVING AND SALES BOOKS, Manufactured and for sale by JONES, PERDUE & SMALL.
RAILROAD, CANAL AND LAKE SHIPPING BILLS, Manufactured and for sale by Jones, Perdue & Small, STATIONERS, BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS AND JOB PRINTERS, 122 LAKE STREET 122

BACON'S Burglar Proof Bank Safe —OR— FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF BANK SAFE.
Secured with heavy round wrought iron bolts (on door,) 1½ inches in diameter, and
Covert's Permutation Bank Lock, WITHOUT KEY OR KEYHOLE.
☞ We invite Banker's to examine our Stock.
WILDER'S FIRE PROOF SALAMANDER SAFES, The Best Fire Proof Safe in the World.
PRATT & WORCESTER, Agents, 197 South Water Street.

Please to Read This.
THE AUTHENTIC EDITION OF THE LIFE AND SPEECHES OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN. BY D. W. BARTLETT,
Washington Correspondent of the N. Y. Evening Post and Independent, and the well known author of "Life of Lady Jane Grey," "Modern Agitators," &c., &c. &c.
One large 12mo. vol., with fine Steel Portrait of "Honest Old Abe." Price $1 00. Pamphlet Edition, without Speeches. Price 25 Cents. LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN—Wigwam Edition. 12mo. pp. 128. Price 25 Cents.
The Republican Campaign Songster, Edited by WILLIAM H. BURLEIGH, Esq. 72 pages—12mo.—Price 10 Cents.
Mr. Burleigh is well known to the public, and his name is a sufficient guarantee that his work will be well done.
☞ No Republican Club can afford to be without it.
Life of Stephen A. Douglas By J. W. SHEAHAN, of Chicago Times. 12mo........500 pages..........Price $1
LISTEN TO THIS, AGENTS!
You can make more money in selling these books than any other campaign documents published. Because—
1. They are all authentic and reliable—being the BEST lives of both prominent candidates.
2. They are furnished to agents as cheap, if not cheaper, than any others.
Copies of each will be sent free by mail on receipt of the retail price. Agents, and others, who desire to commence selling these works, will please address McNALLY & CO., Publishers and Booksellers, 81 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill.

No. 37 Lake St., | IRON BLOCK | No. 43 Wabash av.
REMOVAL. PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG,
Compelled by their increasing business to seek larger quarters, have removed from their old stand, nearly opposite, to the above spacious stores in Burch's Iron Block,
Where they will be able to offer at wholesale, a still larger and more varied stock of Dry Goods, Hosiery, Notions.
Customers will always find us with full lines of known brands of HEAVY DOMESTICS, bought at first hands, and offered at a small advance, together with a large stock of Woolens, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c.
We shall continue, our motto, "LOW PRICES WIN,"
And invite the attention of all close, prompt paying buyers.

100,000 HAM SACKS, ASSORTED SIZES, For sale at the Corn Exchange Bag Factory. HART, AUSTIN & CO. 161 South Water street.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS, SKIRTS, Skirts, Skirts, Skirts, SKIRTS, SKIRTS, SKIRTS, SKIRTS, —AT— 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 75, 100, 125, 150 CENTS.
THE CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY, AT T. B. CARTER'S, No. 130..........Lake Street..........No. 130 CHICAGO, ILL.

HAVE YOU HEARD THE CRY! —OR— SEEN THE GOODS That are being Slaughtered at 141 Lake Street?
ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, Stryker & Co., WILL RECEIVE FROM AUCTION
300 Pieces of those Shilling Challis.
200 " " 10 cent Lawns, FAST COLORS.
500 " " 8 " Prints,
100 " " 20 " Decals,
100 " " 11 " French Prints.
Capes and Mantles at from One to Twenty Dollars. BEAUTIFUL SILK DRESSES at from $10 to $25.
These Goods have been purchased at ruinously low prices and will be sold at less than half their value!
If you want such goods come and get them at STRYKER & CO'S.

Smith, Pollard & Co., WHOLESALE GROCERS, 191 SOUTH WATER STREET. Have now in store a large stock of GROCERIES, Which we offer to purchasers at a very SMALL ADVANCE FROM COST. Our stock consists in part of TEAS, COFFEE, SUGARS, SYRUPS, And ALL OTHER ARTICLES Usually Kept in a Grocery Store.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS WISHING TO PURCHASE GROCERIES Will please give us the pleasure of showing them our goods and prices.
SMITH, POLLARD & CO., 191..........South Water Street..........191

ICE PITCHERS, Water Coolers, FRUIT JARS, —AND— JELLY CANS, IN GREAT VARIETY, At the City Crockery Store of Bowen Brothers, No. 73..........LAKE STREET..........No. 73

225 - LAKE STREET. - 225 Corner of Franklin.
"HOTSPUR," Large Oven Air Tight Cooking Stove!
For Wood or Coal, and adapted for city or country use. It beats, surpassing all other cooking inventions in its superior operation and practical economy. Just received by
THOMAS GEORGE, 225 Lake Street, Corner of Franklin.
WINSHIP'S Self-Ventilating Refrigerator, Ice Boxes, Water Coolers, Masser's 5 Minute Ice Cream Freezer, Pumps, Garden Engines, Rubber Hose, Weather Strips, Wooden and Willow Ware generally.
Plain and Tin Ware at Wholesale and Retail. JAPANNED WARE. Tea and Grocer's Canisters, Lamps, Toilet Sets, Chamber Pails, &c., old ware re-japanned.
Sitting, Plunge and Shower Baths, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, KITCHEN UTENSILS: Stoves, Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Ventilators and Registers. Tin and Sheet Iron Work. Plumbing and Jobbing done promptly. Hardware, Cutlery, Nails, etc., at retail.
Thomas George, 225 LAKE-ST. - COR. FRANKLIN.

BARNUM'S GREAT VARIETY STORE Re-opened at 138 Lake Street, With an ENTIRE NEW STOCK of TOYS, FANCY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, WILLOW WARE, FISHING TACKLE, Worsteds of all Kinds, &c., &c., &c.
WHOLESALE BUYERS SUPPLIED AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. Barnum Brothers.

177 - RANDOLPH-ST. - 177 Third Store East of Briggs House. NEW GOODS AT REDUCED RATES.
I have now on hand and to arrive, a large and varied stock of Crockery, China and Glassware, Parian, Marble and Terra Cotta Vases, SILVER-PLATED WARE, TABLE CUTLERY, with a general assortment of HOUSE KEEPING GOODS, Also, Oil Paintings, Yankee Notions, Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, which I will sell at greatly reduced prices, and to which I would invite the attention of Merchants, Housekeepers, and others. JOHN RANKIN, Wholesale and Retail Dealer, 177 Randolph street.

FOR IRONING DAY THIS WARM WEATHER, Van Schaack
Will be sure to please Housekeepers from his great variety of Stoves, Furnaces and Heaters.
CHARCOAL FURNACES of Fire Clay and Cast Iron. FLAT IRON STOVES, for 4 and 6 Irons. FLAT IRON STOVES, for 6 Irons and a Boiler Hole. LAUNDRY STOVES, for 12 Irons. TAILOR'S HEATERS, for use 3 and 8 Irons.
Westlake's Patent Stove Furnace, Cheap, Convenient, Valuable.
Bakes, Broils, Roasts; and Heats Flat Irons Perfectly. ☞ General Dealer in Housekeeping Articles. 47..........STATE STREET..........47

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS! ☞ 1860 ☜
NEW STYLES BOYS CLOTHING at Putnam's.
BOYS CLOTHING at Putnam's.
NEW STYLES BOYS CLOTHING at Putnam's.
FOR ALL KINDS OF CLOTHING FOR Men and Boys, GO TO THE EASTERN CLOTHING EMPORIUM, 116 . . Randolph Street . . 116

MASSER'S FIVE MINUTE Ice Cream Freezer, AS IMPROVED FOR 1859-60.
[illegible]
VAN SCHAACK'S, 47..........STATE STREET.
☞ General Dealer in Housekeeping Goods.

CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDRY AND Printers' Warehouse, WASHINGTON STREET, CHICAGO.
[illegible] H. L. FOSTER, Treasurer.

Special Notices.
☞ Pimples and Skin Diseases [illegible]
JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS [illegible]
☞ Something that Never [illegible] HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS [illegible]
P. P. P. Park's Prickly Plasters. [illegible] BARNES & PARK, 13 & 15 Park Row, New York. Wholesale and Retail, by JOHN D. PARK, Cincinnati. Sold by Druggists generally.
☞ Beware of the volcanic [illegible] DR. CHILTON, Chemist to the Croton Board, the head of his profession, HAS ANALYZED CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE, and declares that THIS MATCHLESS DYE contains no particle of deleterious matter [illegible] CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House. JOHN D. PARK, [illegible]
☞ Dead Shot for Bed Bugs. [illegible] THE LIGHTNING FLY KILLER. [illegible] L. L. DUTCHER & Co., St. Albans, Vt. ☞ Sold by all good druggists.
☞ Meyers' Miraculous Vermin Destroyer [illegible] ☞ Principal Depot 512 Broadway, New York. Sold by druggists everywhere.
☞ Bourbon Whisky Bitters. [illegible] W. F. & A. W. GREELEY, Proprietors, [illegible] J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent. [illegible] E. S. LANDON, Agent.
☞ Those who are Curious [illegible]
☞ Barry's Tricopherous [illegible]
☞ Congress Water.— [illegible] CONGRESS C. W. WATER. [illegible] CLARKE & WHITE, Proprietors. [illegible]
☞ Brandreth's Pills vs. Sarsaparilla. [illegible]
"BOKER'S BITTERS" [illegible]
Medicines, &c.
THE GREATEST WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative. [illegible] O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, [illegible]
RUPTURE. [illegible] Hard Rubber Truss. [illegible]
100 Hhds. N. O. SUGAR [illegible]

...IRTS, SKIRTS,
...irts, Skirts, Skirts,
..., SKIRTS, SKIRTS, SKIRTS,
—AT—
...40, 50, 60, 75, 100, 125, 150
CENTS.
...ARGEST EVER OFFERED IN THE CITY.
AT T. B. CARTER'S,
...Lake Street.....No. 225
CHICAGO, ILL.

...VE YOU HEARD
THE CRY!
—OR—
...EN THE GOODS
...are being Slaughtered at
...41 Lake Street?
WEDNESDAY NEXT,
...Stryker & Co.,
— WILL RECEIVE —
...ROM AUCTION
...tion of those Shilling Challis, —
" " " 10 cent Lawns, FAST COLORS,
" " " 5 " Prints, " " "
" " " 20 " Double, " " "
" " " 25 " " Prints,
...All Wanted at From One to Twenty Dollars.
...TTFUL SILK DRESSES at from $15.00 to $25.
...Goods have been purchased at ruinously low prices
...e sold at less than half their value!
...ount such goods come and get them at
...TRYKER & CO'S.
[ly18-27-95-25]

...ith, Pollard & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
...OUTH WATER STREET, 191
Have now in store a large stock of
...ROCERIES,
...ow offer to purchasers at a very
...MALL ADVANCE FROM COST.
Our stock consists in part of
..., COFFEE, SUGARS, SYRUPS,
And ALL OTHER ARTICLES
...ally Kept in a Grocery Store.
...RY MERCHANTS WISHING TO PURCHASE
GROCERIES
...give us the pleasure of showing them our goods
...and prices.
...ITH, POLLARD & CO.,
...South Water Street.....191
my16-44-2m

...E PITCHERS,
...Water Coolers,
...RUIT JARS,
—AND—
JELLY CANS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
...the City Crockery Store of
Bowen Brothers,
...7.....LAKE STREET.....No. 73
...25 - LAKE STREET. - 225
"HOTSPUR,"
...rge Oven Air Tight
Cooking Stove!
...ood or Coal, and adapted for City or country use. The
...ost and other cooking utensils. Warranted to give
...is superior convenience and economy. Just received by
THOMAS GEORGE,
...Lake Street, Corner of Franklin,
WISSHIP'S
...elf-Ventilating Refrigerator
...Oven,
Water Coolers,
Mosser's 5 Minute Ice Cream Freezer,
...Garden Engines, Leather Hose, Weather Strips,
Wooden and Willow Ware generally.
...and Tin Ware at Wholesale and Retail.
JAPANNED WARE.
...Hand Grocer's Canisters, Lamps, Toilet Sets, Chamber
...Pails, &c., all ware re-japanned.
...ting, Plunge and Shower Baths,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
KITCHEN UTENSILS:
...es, Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Ventilators and Regis-
...Tin and Sheet Iron Work. Planning and Japanning
...promptly. Hartware, Cutlery, Nails, etc., at retail
Thomas George,
...5 LAKE-ST. - COR. FRANKLIN.
my7-26-3m
...ARNUM'S GREAT
VARIETY STORE
...Re-opened at 138 Lake Street,
With an ENTIRE NEW STOCK of
...ES, FANCY GOODS,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
WILLOW WARE,
FISHING TACKLE,
...Toys
...rsteads of all Kinds, &c., &c., &c.
WHOLESALE BUYERS
...PPLIED AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
Barnum Brothers,
my7-30-y
...77 - RANDOLPH-ST. - 177
Third Store East of Briggs House.
...EW GOODS AT REDUCED RATES.
...There now on hand and to arrive, a large and varied
...ock of Crockery, China and Glassware, Parian, Marble
...and Bronze Clock Vases,
...SILVER-PLATED WARE, TABLE CUTLERY,
...in a general assortment of
HOUSE KEEPING GOODS,
...Also, Oil Paintings, Tapioca Notions, Clocks, Watches
...and Jewelry, which I will sell at greatly reduced prices,
...for the whole trade in the absence of Mr. Rankin,
...manager, and others.
JOHN RANKIN.
...Wholesale and Retail Dealer,
...177 Randolph street.
FOR IRONING DAY THIS
WARM WEATHER
...Will be sure to please Housekeepers from his great vari-
...ety of stoves, Furnaces and Heaters.
...MARCOAL FURNACES of Five Clay and Cast Iron.
...LAT IRON STOVES, for 4 and 6 Irons.
...LAT IRON STOVES, for 4 Irons and a Boiler Hole.
...AUNDRY STOVES, for 12 Irons.
...ALOON HEATERS, for the 4 and 6 Irons.
Westlake's Patent Stove Furnaces,
Cheap, Convenient, Valuable.
...akes, Broils, Roasts and Heats Flat Irons Perfectly.
...General Dealer in Housekeeping Articles. ...67
...STATE STREET.
...ohn. 67-3m
PARENTS AND GUARDIANS!
1860
NEW STYLES
BOYS CLOTHING
at Putnam's.
...BOYS CLOTHING
at
Putnam's.
NEW STYLES
BOYS CLOTHING
at Putnam's.
FOR ALL KINDS OF
CLOTHING FOR
Men and Boys,
...go to the
...ASTERN CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
...128 . . Randolph Street . . 128
...Opened as
MASSER'S FIVE MINUTE
Ice Cream Freezer,
AS IMPROVED FOR 1859-60.
...This only Freezer constructed on Scientific Principles
...which it revolves One and reverse BLADE Scraper. The
...cream is as fast as frozen.
...The most rapid in freezing with the least quantity of ice!
...The most convenient to use, and is the most simple and
...durable in construction.
For sale at
VAN SCHAACK'S,
...67.....State Street.....67
...General Dealer in Housekeeping Goods.
CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDRY
AND
Printers' Warehouse,
...No. 70 WASHINGTON STREET.....70
...CHICAGO.
...The undersigned, proprietors of the foundries and
...printing material establishments formerly conducted by
...Messrs. Rounds & Templeton, and Rounds, Templeton &
...Co., beg leave to announce to the trade that they have
...purchased the entire stock of the late firm, and have
...added thereto a large and complete assortment of
...Printing Presses, Cutting Machines, Stereotype Apparatus,
...Brass Rule, Leads, Slides, Cases, Stands, Chases, Roll
...Moulds, Composing Sticks, Galleys, Mallets, Planers,
...Shooting Sticks, Quoins, Wedges, Furniture, Brass Type,
...Ink, Roller Composition, Roller Moulds, Tympan Paper,
...Cards, Bronzes, Bronze Powders, Gold Leaf, Tools, Im-
...plements, and all articles usually kept in a first-class
...Printing Office, which they will offer to the trade at
...prices as low as the same quality of goods can be pur-
...chased for in the city.
...Having had many years' experience in the business,
...and having purchased the entire stock of the late firm,
...they feel confident that they can offer inducements to
...purchasers which will be found worthy of their attention.
...Orders solicited, and promptly executed.
...Printed Paper for sale at Manufacturers' prices.
...Old Type taken in exchange for new.
...Old Presses repaired and put in order.
...Old Rollers recast.
...Old Cuts repaired.
...Old Brass Rule straightened.
...Old Stereotype Plates repaired.
...Old Electrotype Plates repaired.
...Old Wood Type repaired.
...Old Printing Material taken in exchange for new.
...Old Printing Material bought for cash.
...Old Printing Material sold on commission.
...Old Printing Material stored.
...Old Printing Material insured.
...Old Printing Material packed.
...Old Printing Material shipped.
...Old Printing Material delivered.
...Old Printing Material collected.
...Old Printing Material exchanged.
...Old Printing Material bought, sold, stored, insured, packed, shipped, delivered, collected, exchanged, repaired, and put in order

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 18, 1860.

Exchange is still abundant with most of the banks. On collections and for small lots 1/4 is the ruling price; round sums could be had by customers at 1/8 per cent. Buying rates 1/8@1/4 per cent.

Gold 1/4 and dull. Currency is plenty, and, generally, the money market is well supplied.

ST. LOUIS.—The *Democrat* of yesterday says, the demand for Eastern exchange was quite large also with some dealers, but the selling rate is unchanged—1 premium for bankable funds, 1 1/4 for currency. Brokers were quite willing to buy at 1/2 in bankable funds, but could get little at this. Currency is plenty—buying at 1/2 discount and selling at 1/4@1/2 discount. Otherwise, money is quite easy, but with a somewhat increasing demand for discounts.

CINCINNATI.—The *Gazette* of yesterday speaks as follows: A very moderate business and an easy money market are the leading features of the movements in financial circles. The discount houses are free buyers of paper at 10@12 per cent., and there is a deficiency in the offerings of the right sort of securities. First class business names are saleable at 8@9 per cent. In the market for Eastern exchange the supply and demand are about equal, and rates are unchanged. Gold inactive. Time bills on the East are in demand at equal to 8@9 per cent.—30 day going at 8@7, 60 day at 7@8, and 90 at 8@9. We quote sight checks as follows:

	BUYING.	SELLING.
New York sight	.37 prem	1/2@1 prem
American Gold	.25 prem	40@45 prem

ANOTHER BANK SWINDLE.—The State Bank of Georgia seems to be unfortunate in falling into the hands of sharpers. Only a few months since, one Brown robbed the bank of a large sum, but the managers were lucky enough to get back nearly all of the money, together with the thief. It is now announced that the agent (Maclay) at Apalachicola, has become a defaulter to a very large amount. Maclay, who is a merchant, had for two years or more been using the funds of the agency for his own private speculation, until, from losses after losses, chiefly on cotton, he found a balance against him on the books of his agency, amounting to about $93,000. The entire assets of the defaulter were turned over to the bank, and it is thought the clear loss will not exceed $75,000.

N. Y. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—The N. Y. *Times* says:

The trade returns for the fiscal year, ending 30th June, having been completed and published in tabular form a few days ago, we now resume our weekly comparisons, as for the Calendar year, beginning 1st January last, since when to the 1st July the Import entries at the Port of New York, exclusive of Specie, were...$117,031,000
Add two weeks in July...12,447,217

Total to date	$129,478,217
Against same date, 1859	[illegible]
Decrease since Jan. 1	$9,541,677

The same tables make the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, (including Foreign articles re-exported) from

Jan. 1 to July 1	$43,568,070
Add two weeks in July	3,375,600
Total to date	$46,944,670
Against same date, 1859	33,780,916
Increase since Jan. 1	$13,163,[illegible]

The same tables make the Export of Specie

To July 1	$21,581,000
Add since July 1	2,464,996
Total to date	$24,045,996
Against same date, 1859	33,790,016
Decrease since Jan. 1	$9,744,020

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & CHICAGO RAILROAD.—The following is the weekly statement of earnings from July 9th to the 16th:

	Present week.	Total to 16th.
Passengers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freight	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mail and Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corresp. ding week	[illegible]	[illegible]
Increase in 1860	7,871.66	[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 18.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS.	Flour brls.	Wh't bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Bar. bu.	Rye bu.	Lead lbs.
Canal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. & C. U. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & R. I. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
I. C. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. B. & Quincy R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Western R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. A. & St. L. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHIPMENTS.	Flour, brls.	Wh't bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Ba'y, bu.
To Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Oswego	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Ogdensburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Port Colborne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE TO-DAY.

[illegible]

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL TO-DAY.

[illegible]

The Corn market to-day, under the influence of heavy shipments and an improved speculative inquiry, advanced 1@1c. At the opening prices ran up speedily to 43 1/2c for No. 1 in store; but afterwards became quiet, and indeed some what dull till about the close, when the market again became firm at 42c in store. The sales amounted to about 120,000 bushels, at 46 1/2c for prime Yellow and prime White River f. o. b.; 42c for No. 2 Canal afloat; 42@43 1/2c for No. 1 store; 41@41 1/2c for No. 2; and 39@39 1/2c for Rejected. The receipts of Corn, as posted this morning, were 66,684 bushels, and the shipments, 152,869 bushels; but to-day the amount of Corn cleared at the Custom House up to five o'clock, amounted to upwards of 200,000 bushels—which makes the shipments for the three days of the present week nearly 460,000 bushels. Winter Wheat was in better request to-day, and the market firmer—shippers being the only buyers. Spring Wheat was also in better demand, and the market was firmer. About 20,000 bushels of all grades changed hands at $1.15 for No. 1 White on track; $1.15 for choice Amber Red on track; $1.11@$1.12 for No. 1 Red in store; $1.09 for No. 2 Red; $1.08@$1.09 for No. 1 Spring; $1.04@$1.06 for No. 2 Spring; and 89c for new Rejected Spring. The receipts of White Winter Wheat are yet insufficient to cause a shipping demand, and it is difficult to sell, as the millers are buying very sparingly. The same is true of new Spring Wheat, which, however, is now beginning to arrive more freely. The quality of the new Winter Wheat—especially No. 1 Red—attracted much attention to-day. The grain is much plumper than last year, and it is almost entirely free of chess or smut. It weighs 64 lbs to the measured bushel. Several very fine samples of new spring wheat were shown to-day; but the sample boxes are not yet filled, and we cannot state how it will average with the last year's crop. Oats were in good shipping demand to-day and the market advanced 1c. About 20,000 bushels were sold at 25@26c in store. New rye was sold to day at 52c on track. Old is scarce and wanted. New barley sold on track to-day at 25@33c for rejected to No. 2. Highwines quiet and unchanged. Hides inactive and rather dull. Wool quiet. Butter is in good supply and the market dull at former quotations. Whitefish steady.

Freights opened firm and vessels were held for an advance; but shippers kept back, and at the close rates were nominally unchanged. Three vessels were engaged for corn to Buffalo at 7c, and one for wheat to Oswego at 10 1/2c.

GLOOMY PROSPECT FOR CATTLE FEED IN ENGLAND.—The *Mark Lane Express* of July 2, which has just come to hand, contains an article on the high price of meat in Great Britain, from which we clip the following:

The season is altogether an exceptional one, and so far as it has at present progressed, a calamitous one for the production of cattle food. In all the early districts where the hay has been cut, it is perishing on the ground, and in some of the low meadows is floating about. Where not yet mown, the bottom is rotting from the constant presence of surface water, and the crop, in many quarters will be little worth for feeding purposes, except for lean stock. So that, although the quantity on the ground is large, its quality will perhaps be as bad as that of 1853. No relief, either, is likely to be afforded by the crops of spring corn, which are suffering equally with those of grass.

NEW YORK HIDE MARKET.—July 16.—No transactions were reported to-day. The following is from the circular of Weisel & Waldmeyer:

The week opened on a heavy market, and as consumers manifested little desire to continue purchasing, it became evident that holders of parcels [illegible] could only realize sales at a decline in prices. A concession of about one cent per lb, submitted to on common hides, induced buyers to operate with more freedom, and has again augmented our list of sales to respectable number, viz: 38,000 hides sold. Our principal receipts this week were from Buenos Ayres. The welcome news is now currently reported that no more hides, for the present, are being freighted from there for this market. Stock 1st July, 1860, 258,000; 9th July, 1859, 145,000; 31st July, 1858, 151,000; 31st July, 1857, 186,000 hides.

TORONTO MARKETS.—July 16.—There was a very large attendance of farmers' wagons on the market on Saturday, filled principally with butter, eggs, potatoes, and fruit. Of grain there was very little offering. Wheat to the extent of 800 bushels was bought at $1.25@$1.40; the better samples bringing from $1.35@$1.40; the average price being about $1.37 1/2 per bushel. Spring wheat wanted at $1.12@1.18, and in one or two cases $1.17 per bushel. Barley in good local request at 45@55c. Peas not very active at 50@55c. Oats steady and firm at 32@33c. Rye dull and nominal. Butter—fresh ranges from 11@18c, and sometimes 17c; but the current rate was between 12 1/2c and 15c ₩ lb. Tub scarce, and new No. 1 wanted at 11@12c for a choice lot. Eggs 11@15c, according to quality. Poultry plentiful, at 20@25c per pair for chickens, and 30c for ducks. Potatoes are plentiful at 20@23c per bushel for old. Flour is dull and without change.

THE LEATHER TRADE FAILURES IN ENGLAND.—The Liverpool correspondent of the New York *World* says:

"A crisis has arrived in the hide and leather trade, and several suspensions are announced. The list is headed by the large house of Streatfield, Laurens & Mortimore, of London, and their liabilities *are estimated at* £1,000,000 to £1,100,000.

Among the other stoppages are: William Francis & Co.; Joseph Hooper; Messrs. Hooper & Parkinson; Smith, Patient & Smith; J. Herbert Smith & Co., all of London, and Gibson & Co., tanners, Godalming. The aggregate liabilities will be very considerable. The entire leather trade is thrown into confusion, and other houses were expected to succumb. The American houses in Liverpool in the like trade are not compromised."

Failures continued to be announced daily, and among the latest are W. & C. Mundy, Mr. Hecker, Mr. A. Waring and Mr. T. H. Mortimore.

The value of English hides had fallen 30@40 per cent.

FREIGHT ENGAGEMENTS AT NEW YORK.—Tuesday's New York *Tribune* reports as follows:—To Liverpool 700 boxes cheese (per steamer) at 50s; 2,100 bbls flour at 2 3d; 23,000 bu wheat in bulk and bags, at 8 1/4; 6,000 bu corn in bags at 8 1/4. To London, 3,000 bbls flour, at 3s. To Glasgow, 100 bbls lard, at 42s.6d; and 20 hhds tallow at 30s.

BOSTON FLOUR TRADE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 14.—The receipts of flour for the week have been 12,434 brls of all kinds against 13,307 brls for the corresponding week of last year. The exports for the same time have been 3,306 brls, of which 1,185 brls were to London, 1,200 to Society Islands, 14 to Barbadoes and a market, 259 to Surinam, 55 to Cuba, 1,502 to Provinces, and 100 to coastwise ports. There is no change to notice in the market the past week. The late advices from Europe continue unfavorable for the crops, and notwithstanding the apparent dullness of the market there is a firm feeling for all desirable brands. Our stock of low grades is very much reduced. There is very little common or fancy Western or Canada on the market, and good brands of fancy are inquired for by exporters and the trade. The demand for high grades has been confined to small lots. We quote sales of common brands Western at $5 25@5 50; fancy brands range from $5.62@5 75, good generally held at the latter rate; extras range from $5.75 to 6 00, and superior from $6 50@7 50 per bbl, including Genesee, Ohio, and Michigan. St. Louis superior brands have been selling at $7@8 50 per bbl, and a few very choice brands at an advance on the latter rate. Fancy Canada Flour is scarce, and has been in very fair request, with sales of several lots at $5 75, but the higher grades have not been much sought after, with a fair supply. We quote extras at $5 85@6 00, and superior at $6 50@7 75, the latter an outside price for the best brands. In Southern Flour very little change for some days. We quote fancy at $6@6 25, in lots as wanted by exporters; extra, $6 50@7.00, and superiors at $7.25@8.50 per bbl, including choice family brands Baltimore. Haxall Flour continues steady at $8 25@8.37 1/2 per bbl for large and small lots. Corn Meal continues in moderate demand, with sales at $3 50@3 75 per bbl for common and Brandywine. In Rye Flour the sales have been small at $3.75@4.50 per bbl for common and extra.

Imports from January 1 to July 7.

	1860.	1859.
Flour, bbls	459,858	408,505
Wheat, bush	9,290	1,387

BREADSTUFFS IN CINCINNATI.—This morning's *Gazette* says:

The market for breadstuffs continues in an unsettled condition. Flour has declined heavily during the week, but we are still unable to take any risks at present, and the foreign trade is so unsettled that nobody is willing to sell for future delivery at prices that would be paid. Winter made flour is now obtainable here at $4 40@4 60 for extra; new superfine at $4.40, extra $4.60, $4 80, and extra family $4 90@5. About 10,000 brls were exported during the week, mostly to seek a market at the East, owners seeing that it would not be safe to hold it here any longer.

Stocks now are comparatively light, but they are still too large, in view of the free arrivals of new wheat, which is coming in fully two weeks earlier than usual. Wheat has fallen to $1 for red, and $1.04@1.10 for white. These figures are above the views of millers but it is found difficult to press sellers to a lower point. To-day several round parcels were taken within this range, including 1,000 bushels white at $1 04, and 1,000 bushels (Alabama variety) considered equal to white at $1.10. The interior millers, in several places, we hear are buying at 85@90c. The fine crop prospects are affecting the corn market; prices have declined to 43c for ear, and at the close there was no disposition to take it freely at that. Oats have fluctuated between 35c and 47c, closing at the latter.

BALTIMORE, July 17.—Flour very dull; Howard street and Ohio at $5 25. Grain—wheat steady; red 1.20@1 25; white 1.30@1.50. Corn dull but unchanged; yellow 64@66c; white 70@73c. Provisions very firm and unchanged. Whisky quiet and steady.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—Flour, $5.25@5.75 for superfine. Grain—Wheat steady, white 1 38@1 40, red 1.28; corn quiet. Provisions—Mess Pork 19.25@19 50, prime 15.25@15.50; Lard 13 1/2@13 1/2. Whisky unchanged.

THE DROUTH IN CENTRAL TEXAS.—The Grimes county *Texian* of the 7th inst. says:

Very nearly three months have now elapsed since we were blessed with rain, and although such an outward condition of things would, in any other locality, have cut off the crop entirely, we will still make an ample sufficiency of the "staff of life" for breadstuff. This proves the quality of our land, and its power to yield a crop under the most adverse circumstances. Our cotton crop now begins to suffer, and the plants are shedding their forms and young bolls most rapidly. Unless favored with timely showers, this, like the corn crop, must be very short.

LIABILITIES OF EXPRESS COMPANIES.—The N. Y. *Courier and Enquirer* says:

The Supreme Court of Illinois has decided that an Express Company is still liable for packages until an offer to deliver is made at the place of business of the consignee, an offer to deliver at the Express office not being a sufficient release, except under peculiar circumstances. The case was of a package of money sent from Chicago to Madison, Wis., to D. J. Baldwin, whose authorized agent was the cashier of the Dane County Bank. The Bank and Express office are substantially in the same room, and an offer was made to deliver by the Express messenger at its counter, ("asking if he wanted it?") but the bank clerk replied from his counter that he did not, not feeling authorized to receive it. That night the Express office was robbed, and the above facts were put in unsuccessfully, as a defence against payment.

The British Corn Trade.

[From the Mark Lane Express, July 2.]

The past week as respects weather, was little more than a dull repetition of many that preceded it; rain still being in the ascendant, and not without its sad influence. The temperature has certainly been increased, and the grass has grown in consequence, while a few hay-farmers have been bold enough to commence cutting, but with what benefit remains to be seen. Subscriptions have been made for the laborers out of employ, whose condition is truly deplorable; but all they have realized hitherto has been a scanty allowance of bread. It is, perhaps, well for the corn that it is late, or it would have been excessively rank. Some little progress appears in the wheat; but the young barley seems overpowered with wet, being yellow and almost past hope as a crop. Although several pieces of wheat on well drained light soils still look fair, no one yet remembers a good crop of corn in England after a wet season, more especially following upon such a trying and protracted winter. But let us hope that a change is at hand, and that our worst apprehensions will not be realized.

Since writing the above, with the weather altered, much grass has been cut with fairer prospects.

The absence of speculation during the week is, nevertheless, exhibited in the dullness of the markets. English wheat has been still declining, but with some places firm, perhaps the average reduction has not exceeded 1s ₩ quarter. This has been produced chiefly by the better supplies of foreign of good quality. In the Baltic, though the season has been backward, the weather has not been so bad, and only rye has decidedly suffered. In France there is some improvement, and consequently lower rates. Belgium and Holland have been tending also toward decline. Southern Europe, including Turkey, promises well. And hitherto the want in America has been the reverse of that throughout Europe, the hilly parts of the country being too dry; though nothing seriously detrimental is noted in any locality. For many seasons England has been best off as respects produce, but this year she will probably require considerable imports.

The sales noted last week were 105,411 quarters wheat at 57s, against 69,192 quarters in 1859. The London averages were 60s 9d on 938 quarters. The arrivals into the principal ports of Great Britain for the week ending June 20th, in wheat and flour, were equal to 63,436 quarters wheat, including 1,071 quarters from the Colonies.

Wool.

J. M. Clark of Whitewater, has sold this year from 700 sheep 3,700 lbs of A No. 1 wool, for which he obtained 47 cents per lb, or $1,729 cash. We call that good farming. We hope others will go and do likewise. Farmers of Wiscon, raise more sheep!—*Horicon News.*

Commercial Circulars by the Vanderbilt.

[From Kingsford & Lays Circular.]

LONDON, July 4.

English Wheat left over from Monday sold at fully that day's prices. Attendance very small and scarcely any business transacted in foreign, and value nominal. All spring Corn unchanged in price.

[From Richardson, Spence & Co.'s Circular.]

LIVERPOOL, July 3.

BREADSTUFFS.—With a change to more favorable weather, the market has become dull. Wheat—Very little doing, the few retail sales made at a decline of 2d per cental from Friday's rates. Flour very slow, and 6d per bbl is not easier. Indian Corn is [illegible] 6d per quarter lower, with considerable stocks in this market. [illegible] Flour, superfine Philadelphia, [illegible]. [illegible]

New York Cattle Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, July 18.

BEEVES.—Advanced full 1/4c. Stock chiefly in the hands of speculators. Quotations for inferior [illegible]; extra [illegible]. SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Active and firm at [illegible] for former; [illegible] for the latter. Receipts nearly 14,000. SWINE.—In good demand and full prices. Receipts 4,000.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 18.

FREIGHTS—Steady. Schrs Mustang's and Jupiter at 7c for corn to Buffalo; schr A. B. Williams, wheat to Oswego at 10 1/2c; and one vessel to arrive, at 7c for corn to Buffalo.

FLOUR—Receipts, 237 brls; shipped, none. Market quiet. Sales were:—40 brls choice Spring extra at $5.25 4 1/2; 100 brls in lots at $5.50 del.

WHEAT—Receipts, 19,159 bu; shipped, 8,348 bu. Winter—Market firm. Sales were:—135 bu White at $1.15 on track; 300 bu choice Amber Red at $1.15 on track; 700 bu No. 1 Red at $1.11 in store; 10,000 bu do at $1.12 in store; 4,000 bu No. 2 Red at $1.09 in store; 1,800 bu Rejected in store. SPRING—In better demand. Sales were:—3,0 bu No. 1 Spring at $1.09 in store; 300 bu do at $1.08 in store; 1,000 bu No. 2 at $1.06 in store; 2,100 bu do at $1.05 in store; 1,000 bu do at $1.04 in store; 100 sacks do at $1.05 in store; 2 2 bu new Rejected Spring at 89c in store.

CORN—Receipts, 66,684 bu; shipped, 152,869 bu. Market advanced 1c. Sales were:—3,000 bu No. 2 Canal at 42 1/2c afloat; 5,000 bu No. 1 at 43 1/2c in store; 35,000 bu do at 43c in store; 25,000 bu do at 42 1/2c in store; 2,000 bu do at 42 1/4c in store; 2,000 bu do at 42c in store; 15,000 bu No. 2 at 41 1/2c in store; 6,000 bu do at 41c in store; 700 bu Rejected at 39c in store; 7,4 bu do at 39 1/2c in store; 15,000 bu prime River White at 46 1/2c f. o. b.; 11,000 bu prime River Yellow at 46 1/2c f. o. b.

RYE—Receipts, 172 bu. 200 bu No. 1 (new) at 52c on track.

BARLEY—Receipts, 2,166 bu. Market more active. Sales were:—29 bags No. 2 at 33c on track; 21 bags do at 31c on track; 46 bags do at 30c on track; 300 bu Rejected at 25c on track.

HIGHWINES—Receipts, 140 bbls. Market quiet; 50 bbls City at 19 1/4c.

ALCOHOL—38@40c per gal.

MESS PORK—Nominal at $18.50@18.75 on track.

LARD—Nominal at 11@11 1/2c.

TALLOW—Receipts, 1340 lbs. Country, 9 1/4@9c; City, 9@9 1/2c.

HIDES—Receipts, 19,430 lbs. Market quiet. Green Salted, 7 1/4@7 1/2c; Dry Flint, 15@15 1/2c.

BUTTER—In good supply and dull. Sales were:—28 0 lbs at 8@10c for Common to Prime.

EGGS—Dull at 7@7 1/2c. per doz.

POULTRY—Live Chickens, $1.50@1.75 per doz; Turkeys, 5@6c per lb.

POTATOES—New, dull at 25@30c.

WHITEFISH—Market quiet and steady. Sales were as follows:—50 pkgs No. 1 at $3.50; and 22 pkgs No. 1 Trout at $2.75.

LIVE STOCK—Receipts, 127 Beeves, 215 Hogs. Beeves in limited request and 25c lower. Hogs firm. Sheep quiet and market steady. Sales were as follows:

14 Beeves, averaging	1150 lbs. at		$3 50
12	"	1000	3 00
12	"	1120	3 50
16	"	1200	2.75
30	"	1200	$12.25 per head
34 Hogs		220	5 40
161	"	235	5 40
34	"	230	5 50
31 Stock Hogs		120	3 60
149 Sheep		105	3.12 1/2

New York Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, July 18.

FLOUR—Scarcely so firm. Holders of common grades western were disposed to sell at rather easier prices, while the demand was fair; sales 8,400 bbls at $5 15@5.25 for superfine state, $5 40@5.55 for extra state, $5 15@5.25 for superfine western, $5.35@5.50 for common to medium extra western, $5 80@5 75 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio—closing dull. Canadian flour tended downward. Sales 650 bbls at $5 40@5.80 for extra. $5 25@7.50 for common to choice extra. Rye flour quiet. Small sales at $3 40@4 30 for common to choice rye flour. Corn meal a little more active. Sales 1,4 0 bbls at $3.50 for Baltimore, $3.65@3.75 for Brandywine.

WHISKY—A little more steady. Sales 400 bbls at 21@21 1/4c.

GRAIN—Wheat quite firm for spring and nearly for winter. Demand both for export and home consumption moderate. Sales of 18,000 bu Milwaukee club at $1 21 @ $1 on Chicago spring at $1 26 1/2; 16,800 Canada at $1 40; 3,100 bu winter red western at $1 30; 1,200 bu white Maryland and 1,200 bu new amber Southern at $1 40 @1.50. Rye quiet at 80@84c. Corn less plenty and rather more steady. Free however with material concessions; sales of [illegible] bu at 56c for mixed western, 55 @ [illegible] for western and [illegible]. Oats steady at 36@40 1/2c for western and Canadian; 36@41 for S. & a.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet but firmer. Sales 675 bbls, at $18 50@19 00 for new mess; $15.00 for old; $15.00@15 37 for thin mess; $14.37 for prime; Beef quiet but very steady. Sales 450 bbls at $4.00@4.25 for prime; $9 [illegible] for repacked mess; $10 00@10 50 for unpacked mess; $10 0 5.25 for mess; $13.00@15.00 for extra mess. Prime mess beef dull and nominal at $13 00@15 00; beef hams steady and nominally unchanged. Cut meats dull. Small sales at 8 1/2@8 3/4c for shoulders; 10 1/2c for hams. Lard quiet and firm. Sales 250 bbls at 11@12 1/4c. Bacon not only out of season. Butter selling at 11@15c. Cheese unchanged at 7@10 1/2c for inferior to prime.

GROCERIES—Coffee very strong at yesterday's prices. Sales 3,500 bags Rio at 14 1/4@14 3/4c; 2,250 mats Java rest at 16 1/2@[illegible]. Sugar steady; sales of 1,000 hhds at 6 1/4@7 1/2c for Cuba; 7 1/4@7 3/4c for Porto Rico. Molasses continues steady; sales 25 hhds Cuba at 27c.

STOCKS—Excited, active and higher. C B & Q 78; G & C U 70; Ill Central bds [illegible]; C & T 37 1/2; [illegible]; M S [illegible]; Reading 41; [illegible]; N Y [illegible]; Cumb [illegible]; Pac Mail [illegible]; M S 2d mort [illegible]; C & T sinking fund [illegible]; M S Co [illegible]; Ill C [illegible].

Buffalo Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] BUFFALO, July 18.

FLOUR—In good demand; market steady; sales 2 000 bbls at $5 00@5 40 for extra; $4.50 @ 5.75 for extra Wisconsin and Canadian; $5.50@5.75 for extra Indiana and Ohio; $6.00@6.50 for double extra.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and heavy; sales 6,600 bu No. 2 Chicago spring at $1.09; Corn opened 1/2 higher and closed heavy and quiet; sales 40,000 bu at 48c for Toledo at $1 05 1/2; 1,500 bu Illinois at 51 1/2@52c, closing in good demand; malt steady; sales 8,000 bu Canada at 55 1/2c; 3,000 bu Superior western at 51 1/2c. Rye, market dull and lower; sales 900 bu at 60c.

FREIGHTS—Canal freights steady, at 4c on flour, 11 1/4c on wheat, 10c on corn to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—1,000 bbls flour, 11,000 bu wheat, 20,000 bu corn.

CANAL EXPORTS—No flour, 14,000 bu wheat, 7,750 bu corn, 3,600 bu rye.

Oswego Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] OSWEGO, July 18.

FLOUR—Dull but steady. Sales small at $5.20@5.50 for common to extra state; $5.75@7 for favorite double extra city brands.

GRAIN—Wheat in limited demand. Sales 10 0 bushels Milwaukee club, No. 1, at $1.20; and 1,000 bu white Michigan, at $1.35. Corn—Market easier. Sales last night 6,400 bu Illinois at 55c; to-day, 8000 bu do at 53c. Oats, rye and barley quiet.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Advanced half-cent on grain; flour 26c; wheat 8 1/2c; corn 7 1/2c to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—150 bbls flour, 2300 bu wheat, 33,000 bu corn.

CANAL EXPORTS—1200 bbls flour; 3,300 bu wheat; 50,000 bu corn; 13,000 bu oats.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.....July 18.

Stmr Gazelle, Butlin, Milwaukee, 1 piano, 150 bags malt, 12 pkgs household goods, 75 pkgs berries, 250 pkgs beer, 15 pkgs Ex, 6 horses.

Stmr Comet, Morgan, Grand Haven, 23 empty brls, 4 tons mdse, 1 tannin mach ne, 1 brl beef, 75 brls stucco.

Prop Globe, Pratt, Buffalo, 500 brls salt, 4 bbls eggs, 30 1/2 tons stone, 8 bags h [illegible].

Prop Plymouth, Hickson, Buffalo, 117 hhds molasses, 110 pkgs hardware, 65 pkgs pie goods, 170 pkgs sundries, 25 brls crackers, 30 bags coffee, 7 tierces rice, 8 cases ch ese, 3 express mdse, 500 wagon skeins, 50 brls sugar, 300 pk goods sundries.

Prop Rush, Cook, Collingwood, 15 bbls apples, ginger, 20 boxes cream tartar, 10 boxes mustard, 3 brls sugar, 19 pk goods, 35 pkgs [illegible].

Prop Iowa, Jones, Buffalo, 50 hhds and 150 b'ls sugar, 50 bags coffee, 100 stoves, 20 brls varnish, 15 pkgs dry goods, 200 pkgs mdse, 35 casks zinc, 35 tons pig iron, 150 rods, 20 bbls mirrors, 30 [illegible].

Prop Junior, Brown, St Joseph, 2,000 railroad ties, 60 m lumber.

Bark Great West, Bain, Buffalo.

Schr Pilot, Morris, Gd Haven, 100 m lumber.

Schr Grace Murray, Brown, Oswego, 450 tons coal.

Schr Helen Kent, Reid, Tiber Cove, 65 cds wood, 65 m hoops.

Schr Bald Eagle, Woodson, Oswego, 152,876 ft lumber, 60 m lath.

Schr Shannon, McGraw, Muskegon, 126 m lumber.

Schr Conveyer, Parker, Grand Haven, 3 [illegible].

Schr [illegible], Flynn, Muskegon.

Schr Gipsy, Jameson, Muskegon, 120 m lumber, 13 m lath.

Schr Dane, Burch, South Haven, 35 m lumber, 15 cds bark.

CLEARED.....July 18.

Stmr Lady Elgin, Wilson, Bayfield, 5 casks hams, 45 bbls pork, 2 bbls lard, 8 bags flour, 50 b bls salt, 40 bbls bags, 63 bags meal, 403 bags oats, 15 bbls sugar, 35 pkgs liquor, 4 bags corn.

Stmr Gazelle, Butlin, Milwaukee, 6 boxes fish, 1 bbl cream tartar, 12 baskets, 4 pkgs ale, 11 pkgs mdse, 3 bbls flour, 2 bdls sa.

Prop Oriragon, Wilkins, Collingwood, 52 bbl flour, 8 bbls tallow, 300 bbls flour, 20 1 kgs sundries.

Prop Wabash Valley, Douglas, C ledan, 12 bags corn, 2 ton mdse, 2 bbls beer, 14 bbls salt, 17 bbls apples, 8 bbls pork, 3 tons mdse, 25 bags cheese, 10 bbls crackers, 10 bbls [illegible] sundries.

Prop Pittsburgh, Beckwith, Buffalo, 21,000 bu corn, 40 bales wool.

Prop Young America, Chapman, Ogdensburgh, 12,000 bush corn, 80 bbls corn meal, 10 bbls flour, 25 bags wheat, 6 bbls alcohol.

Bark Great West, Stewart, Buffalo, 32,000 bu corn.

Brig Fanny Gardner, Sullivan, Buffalo, 14,800 bu corn.

Brig Bay City, Tripp, Buffalo, 19,400 bu corn.

Brig A. Clark, Johnson, Sheboygan.

Brig Young America, Doyle, Buffalo, 15,000 bu corn.

Schr Wings of the Wind, Barse, Buffalo, 13,800 bu corn, 65 tons sundries.

Schr Marshfield, Coffin, Buffalo, 14,800 bu corn.

Schr L. M. Mason, Jackson, Port Colborne, 14,200 bu corn.

Schr Monsoon, McGraw, Muskegon.

Schr Gipsey, Jameson, Muskegon.

Schr Hero, Bunch, South Haven.

Schr Dane, Becker, Oswego, 18,000 bu corn.

Schr Arctic, Carpenter, Buffalo, 15,600 bu corn.

Schr Monticello, Murdock, Buffalo, 17,543 bu corn.

Schr Conveyer, Parker, Michigan City, 50 bbls salt, 4 bbls high wines, 500 bbls mdse.

Miscellaneous.

VESSEL LOST WITH ALL ON BOARD.—The schooner Irving, Capt. S. Vanatta, owned by Marshall & Walker, of this port, cleared for Buffalo on Saturday last, loaded with coal and pig iron. She has not arrived at Buffalo, nor been heard from. We hear it said her provision box has since been picked up off this point. If this is so or not, she undoubtedly foundered on Saturday night, and all on board perished. Capt. V. leaves a wife and family in this city, and we believe the same is the case with some of the crew.—*Erie Observer, 14th.*

ARRIVAL OF STEAMERS AND VESSELS.—The following is a summary of the steamers and sail vessels which have passed the light house at the mouth of the river since the opening of navigation this spring: March—steamers 5, schooners 3, April—steamers 6, schooners 42, brig 4. May—steamers 25, brigs 26, schooners 79. June—steamers 28, brigs 2, schooners 72.—*East Saginaw Courier, 13th.*

Passed Detroit, July 17.

UP—Props Acme, Fountain City, Gen. Taylor; schr Plover, D Slauson, St Paul, C C Trowbridge, W Fisk, Rapid, Grapeshot, J P Kirtland, Morning Light.

DOWN—Props City of Madison, Illinois; bark Sovereign of the Lake; brig Pilgrim; schrs Preble, J B Chapin, Gen. Scott, Pride, [illegible], Illinois, Fred Hill, St Andrews, Summit, Nightingale.

Welland Canal.

ST. CATHARINES, July 14—8 A. M.—The following vessels passed during the last 24 hours: Up—Jefferson, M Fillmore, M H S [illegible], [illegible], Bay State. Down—Darien, Fulton, W [illegible], Bermuda, Rival, Converse, W [illegible]derson, Titan, Akron, Plymouth Rock.

Lake Ports.

OSWEGO, July 16.—Arrived, Schrs Bermuda, Stewart, Chicago; Grenada, McIntyre, do; Lucy J Latham, M. Donald, do; Titan, Milwaukee, do; Norwegian, Chatham do; bark Wild-ra, Sturges, Fairfield, do.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED.....July 17.

Empress, LaSalle, 5,671 bu corn.
Thames, Ottawa, 5,6 0 bu corn.
Maron, Ottawa, 6,300 bu corn, 46 bu barley.
D. V. Bell, Lockport, 5,780 bu corn.
Troubadour, Lockport, 3,500 bu corn.
Rescue, Athens, 45 c y d stone, 45 c y d stone.

CLEARED.....June 17.

Rockrun, Ottawa, 20 bbls salt.
W. W. George, Joliet, 62 600 heads and staves, 6,620 hoops.
Laura Ann, Ottawa, light.
Hoosier, Ottawa, 33,800 ft lumber, 5,800 lath.
Perseus, Athens, light.
Mallon, Ottawa, light.

BY TELEGRAPH.

From Boston.

BOSTON, July 18.—The Harvard College commencement exercises took place to-day in the First Church at Cambridge. The Church was packed to repletion. Among the prominent guests on the platform were Hon. Edward Everett, Gov. Banks, Judge Douglas, Chief Justice Shaw, Hon. Solomon Parsons of Illinois, and many others. The exercises of the graduating class seemed to give much satisfaction. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on the following gentlemen: Jas. Walker, ex President of Harvard College; Hon. Wm. B. Reed of Philadelphia, John Lathrop Motley of Boston, and Lord Lyons, the British Minister at Washington. Among those receiving the degree of Doctor of Divinity are Bishop Alfred Lee of Delaware, Rev. Thos. Hill, President of Antioch College, and Rev. Wm. Brock of London. The Graduating Class to-day numbered one hundred and six.

The steamer City of New York, Capt. Pegram, U. S. N., Commander, leaves this port for the fishing grounds of the British North American Provinces. Ex-Gov. Hubbard of New Hampshire, U. S. Commissioner, under the Reciprocity Treaty, with other officials, proceed in her to New Foundland, where they will be joined by the British Commissioner, and proceed to define the fishing boundaries, as provided for in the treaty between the United States and England.

The city authorities of Charlestown have appointed a committee to arrange for a public demonstration of welcome to the first Galway steamer that arrives there, and a dock has been selected for her.

News from New York.

NEW YORK, July 18.—A shooting affray last night at the Malta Saloon, between U. S. Deputy Marshal John Dugan and a man named Patsey McDermot. The latter received four pistol balls, but it is believed that he is not fatally wounded.

The Chicago Zouave Cadets drill to-morrow evening at the Academy of Music by an invitation of a large number of the most prominent citizens.

A detachment of nearly 400 troops left here this morning for Fort Leavenworth.

The testimony yesterday in the Walton Matthews murder strongly implicates Charles Jefferds.

Over 5,000 persons visited the Great Eastern yesterday. Whole number since her arrival, 55,000.

Heenan accepts Morrissey's challenge. The *Herald* publishes a card purporting to come from Morrissey, denying the authorship of the challenge.

Houston and Stockton in New York.

SCHENECTADY, July 18.—A Houston meeting met here at noon to day. Not over twenty persons were present. After effecting a temporary organization, with James L. Adams of Westchester as Chairman, the meeting took a recess till half past two. A mass meeting is called for this evening.

SCHENACTADY, July 18.—The Convention reassembled at 3 o'clock. J. S Van Rensselaer of Albany was chosen Chairman. An address in favor of Sam Houston for the Presidency was offered, and after a warm discussion, which nearly terminated in a row, was adopted.

Commodore Stockton of New Jersey was named as Vice President to run with Houston.

A Committee was appointed to name an Electoral ticket, and upon reporting, the Chairman resigned, and with many others withdrew from the Convention, which shortly afterwards broke up in an indiscriminate row.

Attempt to Escape from Prison.

SING SING, N. Y., July 18.—Six convicts who were on the marble quarry at the prison, attempted to escape this afternoon by running past the guard. One of them, named John Rham, was shot by the officer, J. Sarles. The ball passed through his head, killing him instantly. Christian Brekstein, the notorious burglar and pickpocket, who was serving out his 7th term, was the leader, and evinced a determination not to be taken back to the prison alive. He made a desperate struggle with the principal keeper, B. F. Gulick, who was compelled to knock him insensible before he would yield. The others were soon captured by the officers.

Douglas at Boston.

BOSTON, July 18.—Bowdoin Square and all the approaches to the Revere House, were closely packed last night. In response to enthusiastic calls, Mr. Douglas spoke about ten minutes from the portico. Other addresses were made by Oliver Stephens, Hon. E. K. Smart of Maine, and E. C. Bailey, editor of the Boston *Herald*. Previous to the speaking, several hundred citizens shook hands with Mr. Douglas in the main parlor of the hotel.

Grand Republican Victory in Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 18.—The following is the result of election held to-day for City Treasurer: 1st Ward—Tesch, Republican, 153 maj. 2d Ward—Tesch 157 maj. 3d Ward—Baumbach, Democrat, 165 maj. 4th Ward—Tesch 198 maj. 5th Ward—Baumbach 25 maj. 6th Ward—Tesch 316 maj. 7th Ward—Tesch 57 maj. 8th Ward—Tesch 18 maj. 9th Ward—Tesch 223 maj. Tesch's majority in the city is 933.

Kentucky Democratic Convention.

FRANKFORT, Ky., July 18.—The Democratic Convention—77 counties being represented—unanimously nominated Clinton McCarty for Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

Hon. John C. Breckinridge was serenaded this evening. He responded in an eloquent speech, professing devotion to the Union, &c.

Breckinridge and Lane in Missouri.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., July 18.—At a Breckinridge and Lane ratification meeting at Bolivar on the 16th inst., Hon C. W. Price was nominated for Congress in opposition to Hon. Jno. S. Phelps. He has accepted, and will return to Missouri immediately to canvass the district. He will get a large vote.

Breckinridge Convention in New York.

CANANDAIGUA, Saturday July 14.—At a Convention of Breckinridge and Lane Democrats, for the Second Assembly District of Ontario County, held in Canandaigua to-day, Col G. W. Terrence, of Victor, was elected a delegate to the State Convention to be held at Syracuse August 7th, and J. W. Taylor alternate.

The Prince of Wales.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., July 18.—Her British Majesty's steam gun boat Flying Fish, the advance vessel of the Prince of Wales' squadron, arrived at this port at 11 o'clock to-day. She left England on the first of July. The main squadron was to leave Devenport on the 11th.

Harvard College Commencement.

BOSTON, July 18.—The annual Commencement exercises at Harvard College to-day have attracted an unusual throng of visitors. The Governor, Executive Council, Mr Douglas and others of office and eminence were escorted to Cambridge by the National Lancers.

"Rather a Small Attendance."

INDIANAPOLIS, July 18.—A Douglas State ratification meeting was held here to-day. There was rather a small attendance. Among the speakers were Senator Pugh and Representative Valladingham of Ohio. There is to be a grand torchlight procession to-night.

A Prize Fight Arrested.

NEW YORK, July 18.—A prize fight between Robt. Johnson and Ed. Curley, two well known bruisers, was stopped this forenoon by the police, after one round had been fought. The principals were arrested and held to bail.

The Great Eastern and the Zouaves.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The exhibition on board the Great Eastern closes July 28th. She will sail for England via. Halifax August 16th. The crowd on board to day was larger than ever before, including the Chicago Zouaves.

Breckinridge and Lane in New York City.

NEW YORK, July 18.—A Breckinridge meeting at the Cooper Institute to-night was fully attended. Jno. H. Brower presided. Speeches were made by D. S. Dickinson, Chas. O'Conor and others.

A Corrupt Coalition Proposed.

AUGUSTA, July 17.—Several Georgia papers publish articles favorable to a union of the Douglas men with the Bell and Everett party, but the result is uncertain.

Congressional Nomination.

DUBUQUE, July 18.—Ben M. Samuels was nominated for Congress from the 2d District by the Democratic Convention at Cedar Rapids on the 17th inst.

The Van Burens.

ALBANY, July 18.—Ex-President Martin Van Buren and John Van Buren were in the city today, on their way to Sharon Springs.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 18.—The schooner Suffolk has arrived from Vera Cruz, 7th inst. Torri & Co., bankers at the City of Mexico, had failed. Liabilities large.

Unionism in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 18.—The Union County Convention to-day nominated Albert Todd for Congress. It also nominated a full county and legislative ticket.

The Rivers and Weather.

BURLINGTON, July 18.—Wind southwest. River falling. Boats come over lower rapids with difficulty. Thermometer 90.

Line Failed.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Gen. Bickley has published an address to
(Here the line failed)

For Europe.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The Persia, for Liverpool, took out 186 passengers and $450,000 in specie, also the N Orleans mails of the 14th.

[From the State Journal, July 22.]

The Lieutenant-Governorship.

INDEPENDENCE, July 3, 1860.

SIR:—Observing that the Republican Convention of the Third Congressional District, recently assembled at Bloomington, refused to ratify the recommendation of my name by the State Central Committee, as a candidate for the office of Lieutenant Governor, I desire to say that I cannot consider myself the candidate of the Republican party of Illinois, while so large and respectable a portion of the State make objection thereto.

Yours respectfully, VITAL JARROT.

Hon. N. B. Judd, Chairman Republican State Central Committee, Chicago.

A Call.

The delegates chosen to nominate State officers at the Republican State Convention, held at Decatur on the 9th of May last, are requested to re-assemble in the city of Springfield, on Wednesday the eighth day of August, to nominate a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, to fill the vacancy created by the declination of the Hon. Francis A. Hoffman.

N. B. JUDD, Chairman.	DAVID DAVIS,
WM H. BROWN,	CHAS. H. LAWRENCE,
JULIAN S. RUMSEY,	WM. A. GRIMSHAW,
EBENEZER PECK,	M. H. CASSELL,
GUSTAVUS KOERNER,	THOS. A. MARSHALL,
CORNELIUS LANSING,	WILLARD C. FLAGG,
CALVIN TRUESDALE,	JOHN T. JONES.

Republican State Central Committee. HORACE WHITE, Secretary.

Dated at Springfield, July 10, 1860.

Judge Trumbull's Appointments.

The Hon. Lyman Trumbull, in conjunction with other able speakers, will address the people on political topics at the following times and places:

Greenville	Friday, July 20th.
Pekin	Wednesday, July 25th.
Mackinaw	Thursday, July 26th.
Bloomington	Friday, July 27th.
Clinton	Saturday, July 28th.
Monticello	Monday, July 30th.
Urbana	Tuesday, July 31st.
Sullivan	Thursday, August 2d.
Shelbyville	Friday, August 3d.
Pana	Saturday, August 4th.
Augusta	Monday, August 6th.
Macomb	Tuesday, August 14th.
Monmouth	Wednesday, August 15th.
Vermont	Thursday, August 16th.
Lewistown	Friday, August 17th.
Canton	Saturday, August 18th.
Elmwood	Monday, August 20th.
Knoxville	Tuesday, August 21st.
Galesburg	Wednesday, August 22d.
Monmouth	Wednesday, August 22d.

Carl Schurz's Appointments.

Carl Schurz, Esq., the distinguished orator of Wisconsin, will address his fellow citizens in Illinois, in the German language, (and possibly also in English,) at the following times and places:

Quincy	Tuesday, July 17th.
Peoria	Thursday, July 19th.
Pekin	Friday, July 20th.
Havana	Saturday, July 21st.
Beardstown	Monday, July 23d.
Springfield	Tuesday, July 24th.
Alton	Wednesday, July 25th.
Marine	Thursday, July 26th.
Belleville	Saturday, July 28th.

Appointments for Mr. Schurz in the counties of Monroe and Randolph will be hereafter announced.

Judge Hassaureck's Appointments.

The Hon. Frederick Hassaureck, Republican elector at large of Ohio, will address his fellow-citizens in Illinois, in the German language, at the following times and places:

Carlinville	Monday, July 23d.
Jacksonville	Tuesday, July 24th.
Arenzville	Wednesday, July 25th.
Virginia	Friday, July 27th.
Petersburg	Saturday, July 28th.
Springfield	[illegible]
Decatur	Monday, July 30th.

Other Appointments.

Appointments for the Hon. Richard Yates, Republican nominee for Governor, for the Republican electors and members of Congress will be made in a few days.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. Baxter & Co., MANUFACTURERS OF FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES, Of All Quarries, and C. W. Brown's Patent Portable Flouring and Grist Mills, And Dealers in DUTCH "ANKER" BOLTING CLOTHS, Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Belting or all kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bail Bran Dusters, Pecks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c. Fairbanks' Scales, AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, &C.

The subscribers having obtained the agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers, from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, OF WATERTOWN, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior workmanship and power; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

[illegible]

and in like proportion for larger sizes as required. Every Engine is furnished with Judson's Patent Governor Valve.

For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep on hand a full assortment at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information given. We will also furnish to set up and start Engines in any part of the country. We also supply WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c., At very low prices.

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400 HHDS. N. O. SUGARS, landing and in store. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

700 BBLS. N. Y. SYRUP, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

75 BXS. PRIME CODFISH, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

150 TCS. PRIME RICE, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

350 BAGS RIO COFFEE, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

500 BBLS. N. Y. CRUSHED, Powdered and Granulated Sugar. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

75 BBLS. N. O. RE-BOILED No cases. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

1100 HF. CHESTS Y. H. TEA, various qualities—very low. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

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This work is devoted to the consideration of the liabilities and rights of vendors and purchasers of real estate, arising from their Covenants for Title. Such covenants are, in some shape or form, introduced into nearly every conveyance for real estate, on both sides of the Atlantic, and the demand for the present edition would seem to indicate that the Profession have not deemed unnecessary a work which has for its object their analysis and practical effect.

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"This work gives a condensed view of the doctrines established by judicial decisions on this subject in almost every state in the Union, which is nowhere else to be found. The industry and research which it exhibits, do honor to the learned author, and entitle his work to the patronage of the profession."—R. C. GRIER.

"I have examined, with much interest, Mr. Rawle's recent work on Covenants for Title, and have received from it the highest gratification. The work is a most valuable addition to our stock of original American Law Treatises." —GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

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Oak Orchard Acid Spring Water. This Water is gaining great celebrity, and the demand for it is increasing rapidly. Its beneficial character is attested by thousands, and it is pronounced by distinguished physicians to be superior to any other medicinal Spring Water now in use. The almost miraculous cures which it has performed lead us to believe that it is destined to become extensively used in the treatment of very many diseases which ordinary remedies fail to cure. Its curative properties are established beyond question, and we feel assured that it must, to a great extent, supersede many of the vile compounds of the day. We recommend those of our readers who may be suffering from general debility, or from any of the diseases for which this Water is prescribed, to give it a trial. See advertisement in another column.

CAMPAIGN FLAGS, BANNERS. LEVI J. COLBURN, manufacturer of Awnings, Tents, Banners and Flags of all descriptions, 134 & 136 [illegible] street, Chicago, Illinois. [illegible] Twines, Oars, [illegible] generally, at the lowest cash price.

Banking and Exchange.

SPENCER, VILA & CO., BANKERS, No. 13 Congress Street, Boston. COMMERCIAL PAPER DISCOUNTED AND NEGOTIATED. COLLECTIONS made in all parts of the NEW ENGLAND STATES. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission. [illegible]

BANK OF FOND DU LAC, FOND DU LAC, Wisconsin. S. E. LEFFERTS, Cashier.....A. G. RUGGLES, Prest. Collections made free of charge, and remitted promptly at current rates of exchange.

MARINE BANK, CHICAGO MARINE AND INSURANCE C. Capital $500,000. B. F. CARVER, Cashier and Secretary. J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President. Collections made and drafts remitted to all parts of the Union.

MARSHALL & DRURY, EXCHANGE, COLLECTION AND BANKING OFFICE, Moline, Illinois. [illegible]

EXCHANGE & DEPOSIT Bank OF WEARE, CARPENTER & CO., CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA. [illegible]

EDW. I. TINKHAM & CO., Having returned to their old stand, CORNER OF LAKE AND CLARK STREETS, Will continue their business as Bankers and Exchange Dealers. Exchange on all parts of Europe.

MARSHALL COUNTY BANK, LACON, ILLINOIS. C. D. CHASE, Cashier.....W. F. PALMER, Pres. Collections made in Marshall and adjoining counties and proceeds remitted promptly on day of payment.

HOFFMANN & GELPCKE, BANKERS, CHICAGO.....ILLINOIS. 44 & 46 LASALLE STREET.

Banking Department

Deposits received on Current Account from parties in city or country, and the usual accommodations granted to regular dealers and correspondents. Interest on balances can only be allowed in cases where special agreements have been made to that effect. We receive deposits, payable at a specified date, on which interest will be allowed.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT. Deposits, in sums not less than five dollars, received and Certificates of Deposits issued. Interest at six per cent. will be allowed on deposits of this description after the funds have remained in our hands a specified time. All certificates made payable on demand, and in like funds as deposited.

COLLECTION DEPARTMENT. Collections in Chicago made and proceeds remitted on day of payment, at current premium on Exchange only. Collections effected on all parts of the West, and proceeds remitted on favorable terms.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT. We draw Sight or Time Bills on the principal cities of the Union, available in any part of the United States or Canada, and have made arrangements by which we are enabled to order by Telegraph the payment of Notes, Acceptances, Accounts, &c., in New York.

STOCK DEPARTMENT. We buy and sell on Commission either at Chicago, or through our Agents at New York, State, City, County, Railway, &c., Bonds and Stock. Our connections in New York are such as to insure prompt and judicious attention to any order entrusted to our care.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT. Our business connections with Europe being DIRECT, VERY EXTENSIVE, AND MOST INTIMATE, we feel safe in ensuring the public that all Foreign business transacted through our house with promptness and efficacy, equal to any house in the Union. We issue Drafts and Letters of Credit in sums to suit at New York terms on our correspondents in London, Paris, Frankfort on the Main, Hamburg, Berlin, Bremen, Leipzig, Cologne, Heidelberg, Bale, Berne, Dresden, &c., &c., &c., &c. Being particularly desirous of promoting direct commercial relations between the Northwest and Europe, we will carefully, and on terms most favorable, extend particular facilities by opening credits, &c., to responsible Western Importers. Collections of Drafts, Orders, Notes, Acceptances, Inheritances, &c., payable in any part of Europe, with promptness and dispatch. Country Banks and Bankers supplied with Foreign Bills at low rates. Private Business Mortgages negotiated abroad.

HOFFMANN & GELPCKE. FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN.....OTTO GELPCKE.....ALEX. D. GILLES. FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN, Consul of the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar, the Duchies of Brunswick and Saxe-Gotha, and the free city of Frankfort, and by special act of several states, authorized to act for HANOVER, BADEN, BAVARIA, KURHESSEN, HESSE, NASSAU, PRUSSIA, SAXONY, WIRTEMBERG, OLDENBERG, &c.

Expresses.

FOR THE GOLD REGIONS. Central Overland California & Pike's Peak EXPRESS COMPANY. OFFICE NO. 50 DEARBORN-ST. Passengers and Freight to Pike's Peak. SAFETY, CERTAINTY AND SPEED! PONY EXPRESS. The Courier of the "Pony Express" leaves St. Joseph, Mo., every Saturday evening, at 6 o'clock, carrying a letter mail via and passing through Forts Kearney, Laramie and Bridger, Great Salt Lake City, Camp Floyd, Carson City, the Washoe silver mines, Placerville and Sacramento, to San Francisco. Telegraphic Messages from all parts of the United States and Canada, will be received up to eight o'clock on the day of leaving. The Letter Mail will be delivered in San Francisco in ten days. Telegraphic Messages in eight days.

St. Joseph and Denver City DAILY STAGE LINE Carrying Passengers, Express Packages, Letters, &c. Through in 6 1-2 Days. ALEXANDER MAJORS' Heavy Freight Line, To Pike's Peak, New Mexico and Arizonia. The undersigned has been appointed General Agent for the above Lines, in the North West, and is prepared to transact any business connected with either. He will furnish tickets to passengers for the daily line of Stages from St. Joseph to Denver City, [illegible] ... All applications to Mr. Majors for freight, East of the Mississippi, will be referred to the undersigned. Letters of inquiry promptly answered by or address W. H. WANDER, Agent, No. 50 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. Or, SAMUEL & ALLEN, Agents, St. Louis, Mo.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S EXPRESS FREIGHT LINE, For Through Freight Only. Via New Central, Great Western, and connecting roads to Chicago and all the West. The Roads forming this old and reliable route from the Seaboard and the West, have organized a FAST FREIGHT LINE. Giving perfect Reliability and greatly increased Dispatch to Freight—the trains forming the Line, East and West, run with the same regularity, making as sure connections at the termini of each Road as Through Passenger Trains. Rates as low as by any other line. Reclamations Promptly and Fairly Adjusted. Mark Packages, "Fast Express Line, via G. W. R." In New York, deliver goods at Hudson River Railroad Passenger Depot, 72 Warren street, or at Canal Street Depot. In Boston, deliver goods a Boston and Worcester Railroad Depot, and mark as above. Through Bill of Lading given, and Reclamations paid, at any of the Company's Offices. E. P. BEACH, Agent, 272 Broadway, New York. OTIS KIMBALL, Agent, 11 State street, Boston. A. WALLINGFORD, Western Agent. Corner Lake and Dearborn streets, opposite Tremont House, Chicago.

POAG, FARMER & CO.'S EXPRESS. FAST FREIGHT LINE. Via New York and Erie Railroad, AT CURRENT RAILROAD RATES. By all Rail or Rail and Steam to Buffalo. Mark packages "P. F. & Co.'s EXPRESS, and if intended for Steam, mark "Steam." OFFICES—77 Broadway, 1 Cortland street, 123 Broad street, New York, and No. 8 Pomeroy's Building, Chicago. or Bills Lading, apply as above. GILSON & CHASE, Agents.

J. D. GOODNO, Surgeon Artist, And Manufacturer of Goodno's Improved Artificial Leg, 191 West Lake street, Chicago, Ill. Letters of inquiry, and all orders will receive prompt attention. All work warranted to give satisfaction.

WOOL TWINES & BURLAPS. GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., Dealers in TWINES AND CORDAGE. 205 South Water street, cor. Wells.

GRAIN ELEVATOR AND WAREHOUSE.—Having rented the Grain Elevator and Warehouse formerly occupied by Gibbs, Griffin & Co., [illegible]. HIRAM WHEELER.

PARKER & RAYMOND, (Successors to BAWKER, PARKER & Co.) General Commission Merchants, No. 274 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill. R. S. PARKER. E. D. RAYMOND.

G. H. & L. LAFLIN, WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE, 49 South Water Street, Are now receiving their spring stock of Fine Paper and Western Book Papers, which they offer at low prices. Printers paper of every size and quality made to order.

KILN DRIED CORN MEAL, Fairfield Mills.—500 bbls of this celebrated brand in store and for sale by BEDFORD MEREDITH & CO.

300 Bags RIO and JAMAICA COFFEE, for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 15 South Water street.

100 Pockets O. G. JAVA COFFEE, for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 15 South Water street.

300 Hf Chests TEA, assorted qualities. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 15 South Water street.

GROCERIES.—50 Bbls. N. Y. Syrup, 25 hhds. Molasses, 150 bags Coffee, 2 1/2 tons Pale and C. I. E. Soap, 1/2 boxes [illegible]. WM. LITTLE & CO., 159 South Water street.

Commission Merchants.

H. P. STANLEY, DEALER IN FRUIT AND PRODUCE, 165 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. Sales guaranteed within six days on articles of extra quality or perishable nature. All consignments to me are covered by Policy of Insurance. Cash advances made on property in hand.

NORTON, ROBB & CO., Wholesale Dealers in GROCERIES AND FISH, And General Commission Merchants. No. 18 River street, Chicago, Ill. Horace Norton. Chas. Robb. H. K. Norton.

ALLEN HOWES, COMMISSION MERCHANT, 135, South Water Street, CHICAGO.

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO., Commission Merchants, No. 213 South Water street, Chicago, give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c. Liberal advances made on consignments. Agents for Kiln Dried Corn Meal. Refer to E. I. Tinkham & Co., Chicago, Ellis, McAlpin & Co., Cincinnati.

SPAFFORD, STEWART & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Business conducted exclusively on Commission. Advances made on Consignments. 117 Kinzie street, Chicago. C. K. SPAFFORD. D. STEWART. E. W. ELLIS.

JOHN GARRICK, LUMBER BROKER, And General Commission Merchant, Room No. 2, Lind's Block, Chicago, Ill. Docking and Forwarding.

E. G. WOLCOTT & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Room 2, under new Board of Trade Rooms, South Water Street, Chicago, Illinois. Orders filled with care and dispatch. Liberal Advances made on Consignments for sale in Chicago, Buffalo, or Oswego. E. G. WOLCOTT. D. W. TICKNOR.

DICKINSON & BAKER, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 1, POMEROY'S BUILDING. Careful attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour and other produce, ON COMMISSION STRICTLY. FREDERICK DICKINSON. D. H. BAKER.

CHADBOURNE & WETHERBE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 212 South Water street, Give their personal attention to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour and other produce, on commission. Liberal allowances on property. A. S. CHADBOURNE. G. F. WETHERBE.

GRIFFIN BROS. 1860. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 5 Pomeroy's Building, Corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.

MILES, WRIGHT & SHERMAN GENERAL Commission Merchants, No. 4, Dole's Building, cor. of South Water and Clark Sts. CHICAGO. Dealers in every description of Country Produce. ON COMMISSION, EXCLUSIVELY. REFER TO George Smith & Co., Chicago; Munger & Armour, Chicago; Sturges, Buckingham & Co., Chicago; James Mix & Co., Freeport.

TURPIN, LAKE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 183 1/2 South Water Streets, Chicago. V. A. TURPIN, WELLS LAKE, D. J. LAKE.

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO., Commission Merchants for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Also dealers in Salt, Lime, Water Lime, Stucco, Plastering Hair, Land Plaster, &c., &c., &c., 222 and 224 South Water street. A. NEELY. A. F. LAWRENCE. W. T. WINDMATE. H. P. LAWRENCE.

WRIGHT & WHITNEY, Commission Merchants. Prompt attention given to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Seeds, &c., and Country Produce generally. Advances made on Grain, Flour and Highwines, in store, or for shipment and sale to Eastern Markets. Office No. 128 1/2, 2d Story Aiken's Building, South Water street, Chicago, Ill. J. C. WRIGHT. E. P. WHITNEY.

ORDERS EXECUTED WITH DISPATCH. Ormerod, Heyworth & Co., DOLE'S BUILDING, N. W. COR. CLARK AND SO. WATER-STS., CHICAGO, ILLS. GENERAL BROKERS, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Cash advances and returns promptly made. REFERENCES—Capt. McClelland, Vice President Illinois Central R.R.; Ogden Fleetwood & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. I. Tinkham & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Forrest, Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill. CORRESPONDING HOUSES—I. L. Phipps & Co., New York. Heyworth, Pearce, Balean & Co., Liverpool, England.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 210 1/2 South Water street, second door West of Wells street Bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c., on Commission. Cash advances made on Bills of Lading, and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank and George Steele & Co. J. H. WILLIAMS. W. D. HOUGHTELING.

CULVER & COMPANY, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 219 South Water Street. B. F. CULVER. C. E. CULVER.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and other Produce, on Commission. No. 186 S Water, cor. Clark-st., Chicago.

VAN INWAGEN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 2 Dole's Building, corner South Water and Clark sts. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Liberal Advances made on Consignments. REFERENCES—Flint & Wheeler, Smith, Pollard & Co. Chicago; Jason Parker, Esq., Cutler & Sims, Buffalo.

Tucker, Randolph & Carter, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 2 Loomis' Building, Cor. Clark and South Water street, Chicago. Give the personal and exclusive attention to the Commission business. H. TUCKER. CHAS. RANDOLPH. SAM'L P. CARTER.

WELLER, MUDD & MELLEN, EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 134 South Water Street, Chicago, Illinois. JESSE WELLER. J. C. MELLEN. J. J. MUDD. Cash advances made on Bills of Lading, Property in Store and on Shipments to our friends East and South.

WEBSTER & BAXTER, PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office 197 Kinzie Street. We give our personal attention to the purchase and sale of all kinds of produce in this market. GEO. WEBSTER. D. F. BAXTER.

SHACKFORD & HOW, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 3 New Board of Trade Rooms, Chicago, Ill. Give exclusive attention to the legitimate business of COMMISSION MERCHANTS; buying and selling for other parties only. Will make liberal advances on property in store or for Shipment East. SAML. SHACKFORD. GEO. H. HOW.

UNDERWOOD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 153 South Water Street, CHICAGO.

WATSON V. COE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and Sale of PORK, FLOUR, GRAIN AND STOCK, No. 214 1/2 South Water street, Chicago. WATSON V. COE. WM. H. RICE. A. J. UNDERWOOD.

ALLEN VANE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c. 122 South Water-st., Chicago. Agents for Hamburgh and Western Reserve Cheese. ALLEN VANE. A. STONE.

PHILLIPS, BROTHER & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 182.....SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO.....182 THOS. S. PHILLIPS.....WM. E. PHILLIPS.....R. D. VAN WAGENEN. REFERENCES—Marine Bank, Chicago, Ill.; J. P. Dunn & Co., Bankers Galesburg, Ill.; A. D. Reed & Co., Bankers, Galesburg, Ill.; C. Runkle & Co., Bankers, Knoxville, Ill.; J. P. Hotchkiss & Co., Bankers, Peoria, Ill.; [illegible] St. Louis, Mo.; Carrington & Francis, Oswego, N. Y.; [illegible] & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; D. & A. Dows & Co., New York.

CHAMBERLAIN & SEYMOUR, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and sale of GRAIN, FLOUR, PRODUCE & MERCHANDISE, No. 1 Pardee's Building, corner of Wells and South Water street, Chicago, Illinois. Liberal advances made on consignments. F. V. CHAMBERLAIN. H. W. SEYMOUR.

ALBERT MORSE & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 168 South Water street, Allen's Building, Chicago, Ill. Business confined strictly to Commissions.

MURRY NELSON, Produce, Commission and Shipping Merchant, No. 214 South Water street. (Agent for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N. Y.) Liberal cash advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or for sale here, giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market.

Paper Hangings.

WALL PAPERS SELLING CHEAPEST IN TOWN. F. E. RIGBY, 81.....RANDOLPH STREET.....81

WALL PAPER, LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF NEW PATTERNS, AT DRAKE & BRO'S, PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS. 134.....South Clark street.....134

MRS. BATES' AGENCY OFFICE FOR DOMESTIC SERVANTS. 171.....Washington Street.....171 Between Wells and LaSalle, Chicago.

TOBACCO.—100 hf. bbls. Chewing Tobacco, 100 bbls. Smoking Tobacco, 250 boxes and Caddies Tobacco, of various brands, for sale by WM. LITTLE & CO., 159 South Water st.

Railroads.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND LAKE SHORE RAILROAD. 1860. Summer Arrangement. [illegible] New York and Boston Express [illegible] Express—daily except Saturday [illegible] Connecting at Toledo and Detroit with trains to the interior of Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, and the New England States and Canada. [illegible] Woodruff's Patent Sleeping Cars [illegible] Tickets can be had at all ticket offices in the West, and at the company's office, 52 Dearborn street. Trains leave Toledo at 11.15 a.m. and 10.20 p.m. [illegible] JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD. Shortest and only road between Chicago and St. Louis without Change of Cars, Baggage, or Conductors. GREAT SAVING IN TIME AND DISTANCE. Elegant Sleeping Cars in Night Trains. NEW MANAGEMENT. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. Chicago Depot—Corner of Canal and Van Buren Streets. Chicago Office—42 Dearborn street. Trains leave Chicago every morning, Sundays excepted, and every evening, Saturdays excepted. [illegible timetable] Making direct connections with all lines for the West. Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation leaves Chicago 4.30 p. m. daily. Wilmington and Joliet Accommodation leaves Wilmington [illegible] Tickets by rail for Peoria, Galesburg, Burlington, Jacksonville, Naples, Quincy, St. Joseph and Alton; connections at St. Louis by rail for Jefferson City, Syracuse, Pilot Knob and St. Joseph. Also by steamer to Memphis, New Orleans, Jefferson City, Kansas City, Leavenworth, Fort Pike's Peak, Weston, Atchison, and St. Joseph. JAMES ROBB, CHARLES CONGDON, Trustees. JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer. R. B. MASON, Chief Eng'r and Gen'l Supt. C. C. WHEELER, Gen'l Freight Agent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. 1860...Summer Arrangement...1860. On and after SUNDAY, April 15th, 1860, two daily trains will leave the Great Central Depot at foot of Lake and South Water streets. 4.30 a.m. Day Express (Sundays excepted) arriving at Peoria [illegible]; Springfield at [illegible]; St. Louis at [illegible]; Cairo at 10.30 p.m.; Memphis in 30 hours; New Orleans in 60 hours from Chicago. 4.30 p.m. Night Express (Saturdays excepted) [illegible] Memphis in 36 hours, and New Orleans in [illegible] hours from Chicago. Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains. HYDE PARK AND WOODLAWN TRAINS. [illegible timetable] W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Superintendent. W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Passenger Agent.

RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD. Trains leave the depot of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad for Beloit, Freeport, Galena, Dubuque, [illegible] the Mississippi River [illegible]. MATT. TAYLOR, Superintendent. G. A. THOMSON, Gen'l Manager.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows: Day Express leaves 9:15 a.m., Sundays excepted; [illegible] Night Express leaves 11:30 p.m., Saturdays excepted; arrives 5:30 a.m., Mondays excepted. [illegible] C. G. HAMMOND, General Supt. Chicago, April 7th, 1860.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD. 250 MILES DOUBLE TRACK. The capacity of this Road is now equal to any in the country. Three Through Passenger Trains Between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, [illegible]

BUFFALO & LAKE HURON RAILWAY. Shortest and best route to Buffalo and other Eastern cities. [illegible] R. S. CARTER, Gen'l Manager.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD. Now completed and carries from Chicago to Pittsburgh, PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD To New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington City, and all the interior towns of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland. [illegible] FARE AS LOW AS ANY OTHER ROUTE. [illegible] H. P. PATRICK, Ticket Agent. JAS. W. HUBBARD, Freight Agent. J. J. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Ag't, Chicago.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND GREAT WESTERN (CANADA) RAILWAY. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. Trains leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, Chicago: [illegible] Lightning Express (Sundays excepted) arrive at Detroit [illegible]; Suspension Bridge [illegible]; New York [illegible]; Boston [illegible]. [illegible] New York & Boston Express, (except Saturday) arrive at Detroit 7:30 a.m.; Suspension Bridge [illegible]; Buffalo 8:10 p.m.; Albany [illegible]; New York [illegible]; Boston [illegible]. [illegible] Cincinnati Express (except Sunday) through to Cincinnati in 18 hours. [illegible] Cincinnati and Louisville Express [illegible]. [illegible] Trains, Saturday, only to Niles. [illegible] Patent Sleeping Cars on all night trains. [illegible] H. J. SPAULDING, General Passenger Agent.

FOR ROCKFORD, BELOIT, Freeport, Galena, Dubuque, Janesville, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, La Crosse, St. Paul, and all points North and Northwest, via Chicago & Northwestern Railway. Two daily trains leave, viz:— 9.45 a.m.—Day Express. [illegible] p.m.—For Rockford and Janesville. [illegible] p.m.—Night Express. Both express trains go direct through to all points in the Northwest, and connect at LaCrosse and Prairie du Chien with steamers for St. Paul, &c. Passengers for Rockford take the Day Express [illegible] Sleeping Cars on night trains. GEO. L. DUNLAP, Superintendent.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. On and after FRIDAY, [illegible] 1860, trains will leave Wells street depot, Chicago, as follows: [illegible] for Dixon, Polo, Fulton, Clinton, and intermediate points. At 9 a.m. and 9:20 p.m. for Belvidere, Rockford, Freeport, Warren, Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque, and intermediate places. [illegible] for Elgin, Belvidere, Rockford, and intermediate points. [illegible] for Geneva, Aurora, and intermediate points. [illegible] Passengers for McHenry, Richmond, Geneva Lake and intermediate points, will take the 4:30 p.m. train. [illegible] E. B. TALCOTT, General Supt. W. M. PORTER, Gen. Agent.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.—For Milwaukee, La Crosse and St. Paul. [illegible] S. C. BALDWIN, Supt.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE.—Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows: Day Express and Mail leaves [illegible]; Night Express leaves [illegible]. [illegible] JOHN F. TRACY, Gen. Supt.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE. Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly. EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS: [illegible] L. SCRIPPS, CHARLES H. RAY, [illegible], JOSEPH MEDILL, ALFRED COWLES.

OFFICE NO. 51 CLARK STREET.

TERMS OF THE PRESS AND TRIBUNE:

[illegible]

Address PRESS AND TRIBUNE, Chicago, Ill.

Press & Tribune.

FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1860.

GET UP CLUBS!

GREAT REDUCTION.

Campaign Press and Tribune.

The best Republican document that can be distributed in the West, during this campaign, is the Chicago PRESS AND TRIBUNE. In order to give it a broadcast circulation, it will be sent to Clubs, from July 1st until after the Presidential election, at the following greatly reduced rates:

FOR THE CAMPAIGN WEEKLY.

[illegible] copies, one address $ [illegible]
[illegible] copies, one address 15 00
[illegible] copy [illegible]

FOR THE CAMPAIGN TRI-WEEKLY.

[illegible] copies, one address $11 00
[illegible] copies, one address 20 00

Furnish the Post Master with a list of the names, as by a recent law of Congress, he is obliged to deliver papers from a bundle sent to one address.

Money in Registered Letters sent at our risk. Address PRESS & TRIBUNE, Chicago, Ill.

FOR THE CHICAGO TIMES.

Again we call upon the Chicago *Times* to print the record of its candidate for the Vice-Presidency—Herschel V. Johnson of Georgia. To supply the reputed squatter sovereigns of the Northwest with the information which the *Times* obstinately refuses to give, we print on the inside of this paper a portion of that record made by Johnson himself no longer ago than the 28th of May last. We invite for it the attention of all honest men who want to know the materials of which the Douglas and Johnson ticket is made up. Will not the *Times* copy that portion of Johnson's letter that we quote?

CONFESSION OF DEFEAT.

The present attitude of the Democracy before the country is a plain and open confession of defeat. Neither wing has the slightest expectation of the election of its candidates by the people. The leaders openly admit as much; and if they did not, their action proves it sufficiently. They are now openly in the field for any kind of a trade that will prevent the people from making a choice of President. They want fifty or sixty men at Washington, a majority of whom belong body and soul to the Slavery Oligarchy, to choose a President for thirty millions of people! They are not willing to leave the matter to the people themselves. They know that the popular verdict is against them; and hence they are seeking by corrupt bargaining and unnatural combinations, to prevent that verdict from being returned. The scheme might give some trouble but for the fact that the people see clearly through it, and they have resolved not to be cheated this year.

Post-Office Decision.

By an act of Congress adopted June 4th, 1860, Postmasters are required to deliver newspapers sent to clubs to each individual subscriber without separate addresses being written on the papers. The Postmaster General has just decided that the act applies only in cases where postage is prepaid at the places where the papers are delivered to the subscribers.

Another Chance for Sporting Men.

[Ed]s. Press and Tribune:

I propose to offer the following reasonable wagers to any Douglas man, in city or country, who has sufficient confidence in Squatter Sovereignty to take them together. I will bet:

$100 that Douglas will not carry the Ward in this city where he usually resides when here.
$100 that he will not carry the town in which he lives.
$100 that he will not carry the city in which he lives.
$100 that he will not carry the county in which he lives.
$100 that he will not carry the State in which he lives.
$100 that he will not be elected.
$100 that Lincoln will be elected.
$100 that he (Douglas) will not get an electoral vote.
$100 that Breckinridge will get more electoral votes than Douglas.
$100 that Bell will get more electoral votes than Douglas.

Total $1,000, which will be put up in the hand of any responsible party. H. J. [illegible]

COMMENT BY THE P. AND T.—Betting is reasonable; but the *Times'* parade is more abominable still—it is dishonest. For the purpose of baiting it with the pecuniary touchstone, we are induced to print the above, which comes from a responsible man.

FIRST GUN FROM WISCONSIN.

Squatterism Overthrown in Milwaukee.

[From the Milwaukee Sentinel, of yesterday.]

The special election in this city, yesterday, to fill the office of Treasurer, was vigorously contested and called out a large vote. The Republicans, thinking their candidate, John H. Tesch, fairly entitled to the post, after the result of the Charter Election in April, did not wish to make it a party issue. The Douglasites were not content with this state of things, and insisted on drawing party lines, in order to show their strength in the city of Milwaukee. Accordingly they called their "regular" Convention, nominated their "regular" candidate, and appealed to all the "regular Democrats" in Milwaukee to support Mr. Baumbach.

The result of that appeal is herewith subjoined:

Wards.	Tesch (Rep.)	Baumbach (Dem.)
First	[illegible]	[illegible]
Second	[illegible]	[illegible]
Third	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fourth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fifth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sixth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seventh	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eighth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ninth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

Majority for John H. Tesch.

Glory enough for one day!

The usual Democratic majority in Milwaukee is about 3,000. The great change since last fall is due to the action of the Germans, about all of whom intend to support Lincoln, who heretofore been staunch Democrats. But they can no longer be humbugged by the pro-slavery leaders, but have cut the traces and left the rotten old wagon in the ditch.

Intervention of France and England in Mexican Affairs.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.]

WASHINGTON, July 17th.

Recent advices received by the State Department from Europe convey the intelligence that England and France have determined to intervene in Mexico and enforce the belligerent parties there to establish an armistice for six months, and call a convention of popular delegates to arrange the question at issue between them. Mr. Wyke, the new British Minister to Mexico, will go out in a short time from England, with full instructions on the subject. Strong representations have been made to our Government by the English and French Cabinets, to induce it to unite in this Anglo-French policy for the arrangement of Mexican affairs, but our policy is so antagonistic to all entangling complications with other Governments, and the step itself involves so many others and such doubtful ones, that it is thought the chances will probably not abandon the line of conduct he has pursued in our relations with that republic. The results that may ensue from this action by France and England are very doubtful, and may lead to complications and difficulties not perceptible to cabinets four thousand miles distant from the scene of action.

The New York Democracy.

We publish to day a somewhat curious letter from Hon. Frederick Follett, formerly Canal Commissioner of this State, to Mayor [illegible], touching the late Douglas letter of "[illegible] lency" to Mr. Van Allen. Mr. Follett takes the Mayor pretty roundly to task for going with the treacherous Albany Regency, and shows how Mr. Breckinridge may be elected by the vote of New York. Considering the [illegible] mentation going on among the Democracy of the State, this letter of Mr. Follett's will be read with interest by all concerned. It shows a clear perception of the hopelessness of the case of Mr. Douglas, whatever may be the result of this Presidential contest, and of the great value of the solid vote of the South. There appears to be a sort of ground swell in the Democracy on this subject, which may yet change the whole face of the contest.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—A Roman Catholic peasant boy in [illegible] is reported to have listened attentively to a priest earnestly denouncing the "red" republicans, warning the people against it as the work of the devil. "Ah, then, your reverence," said the lad, "it must be a new devil, for the old one's way the ould divil used to make the [illegible] have themselves."

SAFETY FILM